EARTH FIRST!

EOSTAR EDITION

March 20, 1988 Vol. VIII, No. IV

THE *RADICAL* ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL TWO DOLLARS

THE THREE LITTLE WOLVES AND THE BIG BAD PIGS WOLF DEFENDERS STOP AERIAL HUNT!

Illustration by Sue Rodriguez-Pastor.

by Tom Skeele

"Having a bunch of Americans come here to tell us how to run our government is akin to getting Roman Polanski to baby-sit." So said the British Columbia Minister of the Environment, Bruce Strachan, after eight people from the Earth First! and Friends of the Wolf campaign occupied his office on the day the Ministry announced that the Muskwa kill would occur. Two weeks later Strachan found himself eating his words. In a lawsuit funded by a supporter of the Friends of the Wolf contingent, the BC Supreme Court ruled that both the permit authorizing the Muskwa kill and the regulations purported to authorize the kill were invalid. The aerial kill looks to be dead for this winter. Our efforts have borne fruit.

We had launched the BC wolf campaign in an effort to stop the provincial government's plans to drastically reduce populations of *Canis lupus* in parts of the province popular with trophy hunters. The British Columbia Ministry of Environment's KKK mentality has been threatening the Gray Wolf on five different fronts in the province — aerial shooting, trapping, poison-baiting, damage control, and a permit hunting season. Approximately 1000 wolves have slaughtered by the government in the past ten years. This is justified as necessary to enhance big game populations and save domestic livestock and pets. But what really motivates these "control" measures is the dollar. At $5000 to $25,000 per trophy, motivation runs strong. And we all know the power of the livestock industry.

So, 23 American activists from Earth First! and Friends of the Wolf spent February in this Super Unnatural province combating this nonsense. Our efforts were diverse both tactically and geographically, and we accomplished much for the preservation of Lobo in BC. (See related articles in this issue.)

After months of fundraising, education, protests and the like, we kicked off the campaign in BC with a protest on February 12 at Fantasy Gardens — a horticultural Disneyland owned by the Premier. At its conclusion, nine activists left for the Muskwa Valley. Eight others from Montana were also headed toward Elliot's Valley of Doom. (Elliot is the government "biologist" most responsible for the BC wolf eradication efforts.) The rest of the gang, those ready to parachute into the area, were soon to arrive from Davis, California.

The campaign entailed both protest and intervention. President's Day in the US, and Canadian Heritage Day across the border, was another in a series of international days of protest. (See Carl's article.) The 17 up north protested at the local office of the Ministry of Environment. They had not yet entered the "bush," but were occupying their time well. Daily visits to the Ministry's office in Fort St. John culminated in an occupation and demands to speak with Environment Minister Bruce Strachan. Strachan finally made his first public statement about the issue since our arrival in BC by announcing that wolves were not yet being killed in the Muskwa. Knowing that continual pressure would be useful regardless of the validity of Strachan's statement, we proceeded with plans.

Far to the south of the Muskwa, others in our campaign paid the first of two visits to the Parliament Building on the day after Strachan's statement, at the conclusion of a ceremony dedicating the Western Cedar as the official tree of British Columbia. What was most obnoxious about this contrived dedication was the logging truck parked

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JOIN THE NATIONAL DAY OF OUTRAGE AGAINST THE FOREST SERVICE

It's time to kick into high gear for the National Day of Outrage Against the Forest Disservice! Earth First!ers are planning manifold and diverse events to honor John Muir on his 150th birthday — everything from letters challenging forest plans to hardcore direct action to monkey-wrenching, paper and otherwise.

To join the action, contact your local EF! contact (listed in Directory), or regional Forest Service action information contact (listed below). If there's an action planned in your area, support it however you can. Or choose your favorite wilderness area and take action. If there is not an action planned in your area, plan one. See the articles in the December and February Journals, and send for a background packet (address below), or find your local contact, who has one. (They should be shared, because they're fairly massive, but anyone who requests one will get one.)

We especially need people in the East to gather for a planned action at the Forest Disservice Headquarters in Washington, DC. If you can participate in and help plan that, get in touch with Roger Featherstone or one of the other contacts, soon!

CONTACTS FOR INFO AND HELP:

Jasper Carlton (for info on Threatened and Endangered species) (WV) 304-464-5012
Karen Pickett (CA) 415-376-7329
Roger Featherstone 602-432-4145 or 213-428-7480
Steve Marsden (OR) 503-832-2019
Barb Dugelby (TX) 512-443-8831 or 441-4288
Mitch Friedman (WA) 206-671-7178
Hotline for messages 415-549-9534
Coordinating group packets: Bay Area EF!, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516

The coordination effort for the National Day of Outrage was spearheaded by Mike Roselle and is being funded by the Direct Action Fund. Since Mike is in jail and has thus had to delay his planned fundraising activities, we need to replenish the Direct Action coffers to help fund activities on April 21 and other direct action campaigns this spring. We have compiled and sent out information to many local groups, and the printing, postage, and phone costs are mounting. Please support this important protest however you can! Send donations to EF! Direct Action Fund (checks payable to Earth First!), POB 210, Canyon, CA 94516.

—Karen Pickett

Roselle Gets 4 Month Sentence

by Karen Pickett

The banner said "WE THE PEOPLE SAY NO TO ACID RAIN" in bold letters taller than a room. Three ace climbers carried the banner in backpacks, and rappelled over the edge of South Dakota's Mt. Rushmore, down George Washington's cheeks. As dawn broke, they began unfurling the banner. They had planned to have a gas mask for George as well. It was a nearly perfect action. The team included four of Greenpeace's most able climbers, and Earth First! co-founder, direct action strategizer and Greenpeace alumnus, Mike Roselle. They had packed several hundred pounds of equipment up the mountain and secured anchor ropes the night before. This was the largest banner Greenpeace had ever hung, and no one had ever scaled the 60 foot sculptured presidents' heads, as the Greenpeacers did.

But it was, as stated, *nearly* perfect. Authorities reacted more quickly than expected once daylight revealed the figures on the mountain, and Park security, county sheriffs, highway patrol and climbers enlisted by the police were soon swarming all over the mountain. After arresting Ken Hollis on top, and yanking Steve Loper off the face to a ledge by his leg, they nabbed Roselle as he radioed to other support people the danger the authorities were creating by pulling on the climbers' ropes. They soon forced the surrender of the other two climbers, Phillip Templeton and Richard Harris, by cutting the ropes to the banner.

The five went to court before a federal magistrate on January 25, and, after turning down a plea bargain that would have allowed thousands of dollars worth of Greenpeace equipment to be confiscated by the feds, were fined $500 each, given a three month suspended sentence, and sentenced to 30 days federal jail time in Rapid City. Greenpeace paid the fines. The protesters served the time, and were ready to be released at the end of February when it came to

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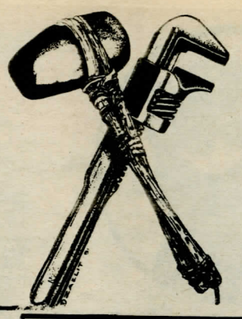
EARTH FIRST!



NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

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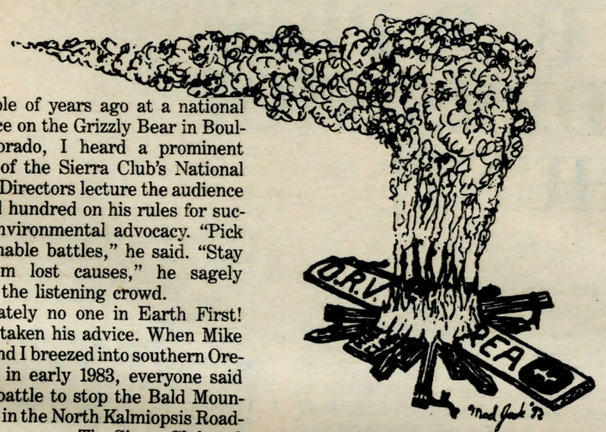
POB 5871 * TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703 * (602)622-1371

Around the Campfire



A couple of years ago at a national conference on the Grizzly Bear in Boulder, Colorado, I heard a prominent member of the Sierra Club's National Board of Directors lecture the audience of several hundred on his rules for successful environmental advocacy. "Pick only winnable battles," he said. "Stay away from lost causes," he sagely informed the listening crowd.

Fortunately no one in Earth First! has ever taken his advice. When Mike Roselle and I breezed into southern Oregon back in early 1983, everyone said that the battle to stop the Bald Mountain Road in the North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area was over. The Sierra Club and other groups had lost. The road will be built. Don't waste your time. Besides, everyone around here is burned out.

It took some loud-mouthed cowboys from Wyoming and Nevada to convince a few good Oregonians otherwise and, lo and behold, in a couple of months a federal court stopped construction of the road. It still hasn't been built (although Bobcat reports in this issue on the continuing dastardly attempts by the Forest Service to push it through).

In the fall of 1983, the mainstream groups had given up trying to protect the Sinkyone Redwoods in Northern California. After all, the land was owned by Georgia-Pacific, they planned to clearcut it, and there was no way to stop them. A bunch of backwoods hippies weren't sophisticated enough to know they didn't have a chance and, worse yet, they called on Earth First! for help. Today the Sally Bell Grove of ancient Redwoods is protected as part of the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park.

A new generation of Earth First!ers have also failed to learn that they should only choose easy issues. Stop an aerial wolf hunt in interior British Columbia in the middle of the winter? Parachute in to do it? Haw, haw. Grow up, kids.

But Sue, Renee and Myra took skydiving lessons. They raised money; collected cold weather camping gear; learned how to survive in 40 below, miles from nowhere; found a helicopter . . .

The rest is history and is on the front page of this issue. Their incredible dedication and courage inspired EF!ers and members of Friends of the Wolf and other groups from the Northwest, Northern Rockies, Colorado, New Mexico, British Columbia and elsewhere, and the goddamn wolf slaughter was stopped!

Know what? I'm proud to know such immature, silly, impractical people. I call them heroes.

Over the last several issues, we've been making some cosmetic changes in *EF!* (don't worry — we'll never get slick). Lone Wolf Circles and Canyon Frog have recently contributed mastheads for several of our news columns that I think spruce up our pages. Thanks, amigos.

We may have reached a new high point in news coverage of the grassroots EF! movement in this issue. I think we have reports from just about every section of the country on Earth First! actions and proposals. I hope all the greedheads and bureaucrats out there have as difficult a time as I do in keeping up with this maelstrom of activity from the Deep Ecology front.

As important as our own local issues are, we need to come together as a national Earth First! movement every now and then to flex our collective muscles. Just such an opportunity presents itself next month on the 150th anniversary of John Muir's birth, when Earth First! holds a national day of protest against the United States Forest Service. I encourage all of you reading this to take part in this day of action. Get in touch with the contact people and tie in with an action in your area. If there is no action planned at your local Forest Service office, do something yourself — just one or two people with signs handing out leaflets will have an impact.

Speaking of the Forest Service, we are including with this issue a special 8-page tabloid on the management of our National Forests. Written by longtime Forest activist and EF!er, Howie Wolke, the tabloid is an indictment of FS mismanagement and a call for new, biocentric management of our National Forests. The tabloid was produced with a grant from the Earth First! Foundation and we have bulk copies available for you to distribute. Contact us in Tucson if you want 50 or 100 or more copies.

The Earth First! introductory tabloids have been moving like hotcakes. 15,000 have been sent to local groups already. If your group hasn't ordered any, contact us. A couple of weeks after you receive this issue you will receive a copy of the 16-page EF! Grizzly Bear tabloid, edited by Doug Peacock. Additional copies of it will also be available for local EF! groups and activists.

I'd like to welcome the newest member of our cheerful and professional staff at the *EF! Journal* office in Tucson. He is Dale Turner who will be working part-time as Assistant Editor with John and me. Since both John and I are recluses by nature, Dale will probably be the person phoning our writers and photographers with requests for help. In addition to being a good news writer, he is an active leader with Arizona EF!, the Arizona Wilderness Coalition and the Grand Canyon Sierra Club. Now maybe John can get in an extra hour of sleep — up to 5 hours!

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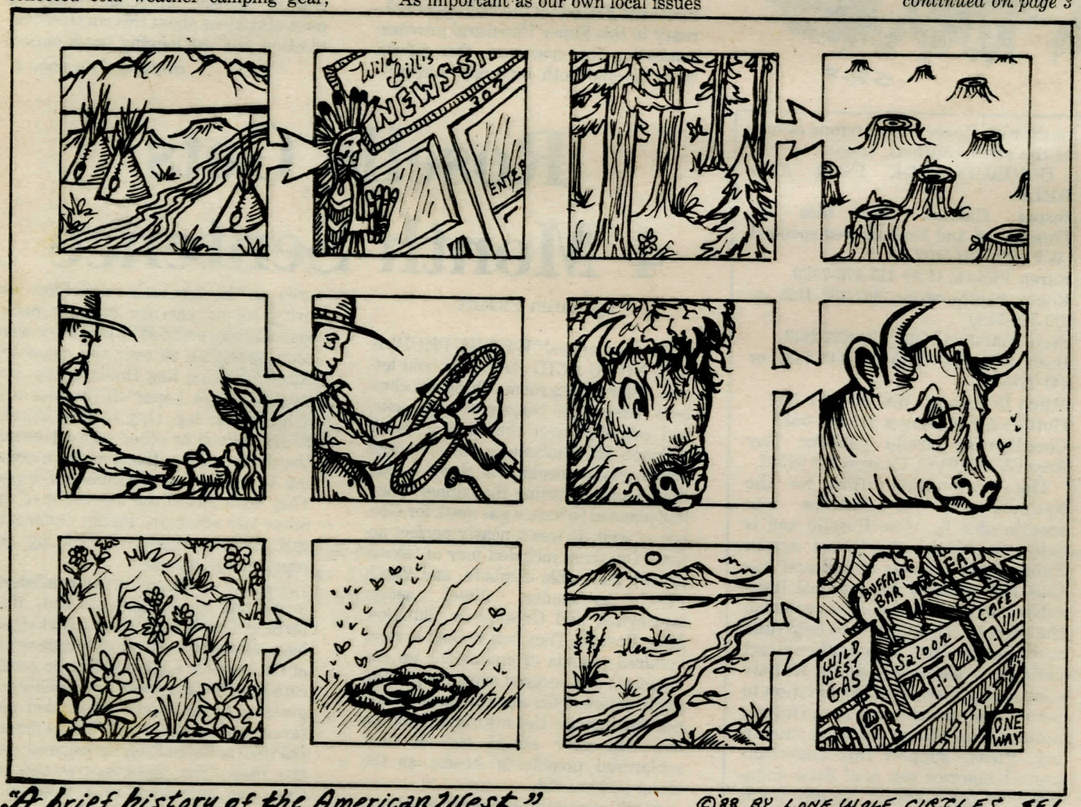

"A brief history of the American West"

©'88 BY LONE WOLF CIRCLES EF!

EARTH FIRST!
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March 20, 1988
Vol. VIII, No. IV

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Although we do not accept the authority of the hierarchical state, nothing herein is intended to run us afoul of its police power. *Agents provocateurs* will be dealt with by the Grizzly Defense League on the Mirror Plateau.

Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or carefully printed, *double spaced*, and sent with an SASE if return is requested. Art or photographs (black & white prints preferred, color prints or slides OK) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested. Due to our tight budget, no payment is offered except for extra copies of the issue.

Earth First! is indexed in the Alternative Press Index.

All material should be sent to Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703, except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435.

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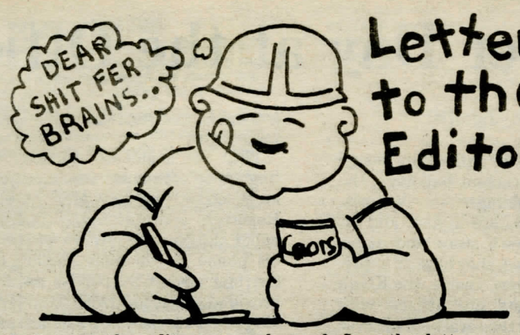
Contributing Photographers: David Cross, Roger Featherstone, Doug Peacock, Scott Smith, Howie Wolke, George Wuerthner.

Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group



Letters to the editor are welcomed. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirement. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you want your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Dear Sleaze for Journalism:

I once asked what content/criteria *Earth First!* used to screen articles for publication and was told they just needed to be written from a deep ecology perspective. Fine!

Well, the Feb. 1988 article "Montana Wilderness Association Sells Out" by R.C. (Real Coward to use his own name) is malicious, sleazy journalism at its worst! The article is riddled with blatant lies, while backstabbing and personally attacking many fine Montanans who love wilderness and are allowed to exercise healthy differences of opinion.

Every voice counts when working for wilderness, whether one is for 2.8 million or 6 million acres of defacto national forest wildlands. MWA separates BLM lands at this time for many good reasons. Furthermore, the Montana Wilderness Association stands firm for 2.8 million acres of wilderness, while the remaining forest lands be released to the Forest Planning Process. MWA has filed appeals on all ten forests in Montana.

I can handle MWA being called wimps by EF! to present the 6 million acre argument versus MWA's 2.8 stand. This perspective broadens the discussion and represents the views of many Montanans. But, this article does absolutely nothing to save Montana's precious wild heritage now under siege. Instead, it is only a self-serving, slanderous vendetta by someone who has strong personality differences with a few MWA leaders, does not respect a volunteer organization and the democratic process, and resents MWA's credibility and voice.

In his recent book, *Owning It All*, William Kittridge of Missoula offers profound insight as to why those frustrated rednecks in the local bars like to harass long hairs: ". . . because they (the rednecks) are betraying themselves. Out-of-power groups keep fighting each other instead of what they really resent: power itself. A redneck pounding a hippie in a dark barroom is embarrassing because we see the cowardice. What he (the redneck) wants to hit is a banker in broad daylight." Unfortunately, a similar scenario exists here with someone whose personal agenda does not jive with the mainstream of MWA, so he comes crying wolf to EF! Wake up! folks, you are being had!

If R.C. put his energy to work mobilizing more voices in Montana, then, perhaps we would move the Montana delegation's discussion upward from 1.3 million acres. Now precious time is wasted refuting R.C.'s paranoid perceptions.

This despicable writing style belongs in the *National Enquirer* and is totally unworthy of any deep ecological, Earth First! perspective. I suggest you edit future articles so they speak about and for the land and leave personal grinding out of the wilderness debate.

MWA celebrates its 30th birthday this March. Our members' love of the Montana wild landscape binds us together and keeps the spirit of wilderness strong.

—Elaine Snyder (Iron Fist), Ex-Officio, MWA, Kalispell, MT

Editor,

Because Montana wilderness legislation is currently in the national spotlight, you have every right to look at the performance of the Montana Wilderness Association. MWA has committed errors, but we're not dead yet. (While traveling in Europe, Mark Twain responded to a rumor in the press of his own demise: "The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated.")

Although MWA has encountered crisis, I cannot join you in gloating over our corpse.

It is true MWA abandoned 3.3 million acres of Forest Service roadless land before submitting its proposal to Congress. The strategy behind this move was to appear politically reasonable. It is also true that MWA has been hesitant in pushing its proposal for protection of 2.9 million acres. The debate in Washington, DC, has been confined to congressional proposals of wilderness designation for around 1.3 million of 6.2 million eligible acres.

In this respect, MWA dropped the ball. Wilderness advocates everywhere have reason to be disappointed. In their attempts to be considered reasonable, MWA leaders got taken to the cleaners. How did this happen? Not due to maliciousness, as your article implied.

Some MWA leaders have been in the battle a long time. As can happen to the best of us, they burned out. Political intrigue within the organization became more important than protection of public lands.

But now MWA has new officers and new Council members. Instead of being "asleep at the switch," as you charge, many of us on the MWA Council are working to revitalize the organization.

We can move beyond the burn-out phase. We can change our organization's lack of self-esteem. Although it is late in the game, we can still develop more respectful and less subservient relationships with our congressional delegation.

We have established a network of forest watchdogs. We are recruiting grassroots activists and conducting workshops which give them access to forest planning tools.

Appeals may be boring, but they're effective. The Forest Service cannot develop Montana's remaining roadless areas without massive taxpayer subsidies, deterioration of hunting and recreation, and degradation of watersheds and fisheries — all politically unpopular and statutorily indefensible.

Consolidation of power, bureaucratization, and ossification are natural processes that affect any organization. Sometimes stagnation is inevitable.

But after stagnation comes rejuvenation.

MWA began in 1958 as a grassroots organization. Montanans feel deeply for their wildlands. The true strength of MWA can be regained if we again tap our constituency — Montana's wild lands and the people who love them.

—Paul Richards, MWA Council member

Campfire . . .

Continued from page 2

For those of you who have complained about their absence, we now are offering the "Tools" silent agitators again. Check out the Snake Oil & Trinkets section in the back.

Finally, Mike Roselle is pulling time in South Dakota. It's for a Greenpeace action, but we won't hold that against him. I'm sure Mike would appreciate letters from outside. Come June 1, though, watch out! After couch potatoing it for four months on good jail chow and no beer, Roselle is going to be so full of wild ideas and excess energy to burn that he'll be hard to keep up with. Even the "Stumps Suck" brigade may break out in a sweat.

See you outside a Freddie office.

—Dave Foreman

SFB,

Are there any EF!ers in the San Luis Obispo, CA, area? Let's get together! Call Chuck Youmans at 805-544-5532.

Friends,

A group of architects and others have started a deep ecology group in Poland — probably the first such group here. We try to live and work on the path of deep ecology. Personally, I've been trying to popularize deep ecology in Poland in two ways: the more official and scientific one, writing articles and a book on ecosophy of urban planning; and, being the editor of a Buddhist bulletin, *Droga Zen* (Zen Way), giving the green light for each article on deep ecology.

Our main problem is how to learn about new books, research, etc., living in a country lying out of the way of the ecological movement. We need to form a network with persons of other countries. Alas, Poland is a very polluted country and environmental ethics and philosophy are as important here as in more developed regions.

Our group, Studio for Living Architecture, is an informal group founded to teach the students of architecture an ecosophical point of view and promote ecological harmony through writing, art, and ecosophical designs. The main principles for such designs (based on the set of basic principles of deep ecology by Arne Naess and George Sessions) are:

*Each urban design should work for the health of the total environment.
*Being connected with all elements of our environment, we should work humbly, based on ethical values and traditions deeper than the scientific one.
*To work as an ecosophy urbanist or architect means to create an environment for rich connections with all elements.
*The well-being of organism (urban, biological, etc.) requires awareness of these connections and acceptance of the "natural" by designers.
*The best way to realize this is to use not only the theoretical background but personal experience. So, to design means to live and work together with the area and its rocks, rivers, plants, animals, buildings, and people.

—Andrzej J. Korbel, ul. Magi 21/3, 43-300 Bielsko-Biala, POLAND

Dear Compost for Brains:

I want to thank Howie Wolke for a fine front page piece on the nefarious Forest Service. Howie exposes the true brutal nature of our US natural resource Nazis.

In our neck of the woods the FS is allowing the clearcutting of the last 1500 acres of publicly owned old growth redwood, in Six Rivers National Forest. Howie's inspiring article solidified my resolve to celebrate John Muir's birthday in front of and inside the FS office in Eureka, California.

Thanks Howie, and thanks to all Earth First!ers; for without us, I sometimes believe, this planet may not stand a chance.

—Greg King, Arcata, CA

Dear Friends,

Recently, I've become aware of your publication, and notice the juices rise the more I read. Now that I've read several issues, I'm convinced you're real — very real. And so I write:

By way of opinion re: specifics, I disagree with the premise put forward by Chim Blea on Spirituality under "Cat Tracks" (1 Aug 87). Dismissing the "Eastern" perspective as "anti-Earthly" is bullshit. When we go fully into the Eastern mind we reach the *Tao*, the essence of harmony. In that belief system we are the earth, we are the river, the tree, the Grizzly, etc. Acknowledging that there is a creative intelligence of greater scope than our less-than-whole awareness can comprehend allows the possibility of becoming that larger creative intelligence. Gaining our own ends by defeating others is capitulation. Its flowering is seen in the policies that say "we are going to enslave you (communism), kill you (fascism) for your own good."

Having said this, my tendency is to err in action rather than inaction, since our nature seems to require that we function in movement (time and space). I acknowledge the excitement available in the "IF IT FEELS GOOD, DO IT!" style. Yeah! I salute you, and wish you a long life, full of belly-laughs.

—Jack Sangito Donahue, Findhorn Foundation, Forres, Scotland

Nick Taylor, 1955-1987

by Rod Coronado

Mother Earth has lost another of her few warriors. Nick Taylor, bosun of the *Sea Shepherd* during the 1986 Faeroe Islands campaign, died in December. Nick was a great asset to the Sea Shepherd Society and the Whale Nations. When not keeping order on our ship, he roamed his native Devon England countryside with the Hunt Saboteurs, thwarting hunters, defending the Red Fox. Nick helped prepare Sea Shepherd's campaign on behalf of Pilot Whales in the North Atlantic, and was my partner in an inflatable when beaten by the Faeroese police after interfering with the killing of these whales. He proved to be a true Earth First!er, whether navigating through the treacherous North Sea in a force 7 storm, or drinking beer with our motley crew in a Scottish pub. I will miss my Warrior Brother, as will many whales and foxes. May we never forget such noble defenders of Gaia.

Friends,

Recently I heard a distressing story about our Earth First! "comrades in arms" behavior at a meeting concerning increasing the reservoir storage size on the Chama River in northern New Mexico.

During the meeting an Earth First! group present in an adjoining hall was singing and chanting to save the threatened section of the Chama, disrupting the meeting; which is all fine and good at the right moment. Unfortunately, they created an uproar at a point when the best, most influential speaker on behalf of the Chama River was speaking. The EF! group had no idea of the format or context of the meeting and most likely did more harm than good for the Chama River.

This story was related to me by a man who has done extensive work to save endangered wilderness areas in the Southwest. He has always admired EF!'s style, until this incident perhaps.

Come on people, let's get our shit together and do our homework beforehand and know when to raise hell and when to keep our mouths shut.

—T.B.

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Please send any newspaper clippings mentioning Earth First! or dealing with subjects of interests to us at POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Clippings about monkeywrenching of any kind would also be appreciated. Thank you!

The Post Office does not forward Third Class Mail but they do charge us 30 cents apiece to to send us your change of address. Please send us your change of address promptly so you do not miss an issue of *Earth First!* and we do not have to pay the Post Office to receive it. Some people using clever aliases are not receiving their copies of *Earth First!* . Be sure to notify your postperson that "Attila the Hun" or "The Animal" receives mail at your address.

SCHEDULE

***Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal* is published 8 times a year on the old pagan European nature holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 2), Eostar (March 21 or 22), Beltane (May 1), Litha (June 21 or 22), Lughnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21 or 22). Deadlines for articles are three weeks before the cover date: October 10, December 1, January 10, March 1, April 10, June 1, July 10, and September 1. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date. First Class delivery is available for $10 extra a year. Surface delivery outside the USA is available for $25; airmail delivery overseas is available for $40 a year.**

Wolf defenders' campsite in the Muskwa. Photo by Ron French.

3 Little Wolves . . .

Continued from page 1

at the rear of the crowd, containing a pile of Western Cedar lumber — a deadication indeed!

As cameras panned the Parliament lawn, we unfurled our banners and let the two wolves roam. So as the event came to a close, the cameras adjusted their focus and we were on. The real beauty of the day, however, was the sole pro-wolf-control demonstrator. His presence incited debate, which in the end came down to one issue — hunting. His final statement said it best, "I like wolves and agree with you on most things, but I only have 50 years on this planet and I want to make sure I get my fair share of hunting in."

Ten days after our arrival in BC, Strachan announced that the kill had commenced that morning. Fifty-four wolves were to be slaughtered from the air, and the kill would last until the quota was reached.

Unfortunately, the group up north had decided to stop playing a waiting game. Six people had left the Muskwa region for Victoria and an occupation of Strachan's office. Time commitments had forced another four to return to Montana. Nonetheless, the Davis crew would be up in a day, and five of our people were still in the Muskwa region. Turning the disadvantage of our dispersal into an opportunity, we were soon attacking on three fronts: One group occupied Strachan's office (as mentioned above and described in Mike's story). A second group demonstrated in Calgary. A third headed into the backcountry on skis. The parachute gang was flying surveillance.

During their aerial surveillance, the parachutists spotted eight wolves and some bait on a frozen lake. As best they could tell, the bait was just that — not the result of wolf predation. Three people parachuted onto the lake and set up camp. Their presence kept that particular group of wolves in the bush, where they would be safer. The first people to ski in returned the next day. The skiers did not see any signs of the government's wolf work, but did prove to the doubting locals that they could indeed travel 15 to 20 miles a day in the bush. Continued aerial surveillance by a support team also showed no signs of the government kill, and this was surreptitiously confirmed with news from a government pilot they had befriended. Three days after landing on the frozen lake, the parachutists were picked up. Rumor had it that the slaughter was not occurring due to bad tracking conditions on the snow.

The Western Canada Wilderness Committee then filed for an injunction. Friends of the Wolf used this BC-based group to better insure "standing" (court recognition) in the provincial court. The injunction was never granted, but the Supreme Court judge successfully urged the government not to continue with its control program until the court proceedings were finished. A week later the judge handed down a declaration against both the regulations and the permit. The reason: it is illegal to aerially hunt animals in British Columbia, and the government permittees (those given permits to aerially kill wolves) are not exempted from this law.

Strachan's response was typical. He said the decision was harmful to "normal government prerogatives" to manage wildlife, and stated that "to have it [the wolf control program] thwarted by a court is contrary to government policy and I'll try to find a way of getting around it." Strachan stated that this jeopardizes the entire wolf kill program for this year, and that he was not aware of any wolves being killed to date in the Muskwa region.

It was soon revealed that the Ministry falsified records for the proceedings by deleting permittee names on the permit sent to the prosecuting lawyer. This was later acknowledged in an affidavit from the government's Attorney General.

This was a precedent-setting case, in that a conservation group was given standing. Historically, only those with vested economic interests could challenge the BC government and its policies.

Even before the declaration was granted, we in the campaign felt like we had accomplished much. Now with the victory of this legal action it's time to shout YAHOO! Here's how our efforts paid off:

1. Direct action worked. This legal action resulted from a deal that one of the parachutists made with a friend who feared for her safety. She decided not to jump in exchange for the worried supporter's commitment to fund legal action.
2. We proved we were serious about our intentions to intervene, and that we are fully capable of doing so.
3. The Muskwa kill is stopped.
4. An important precedent in BC law has been established.
5. We received good press coverage in BC and elsewhere. The government and people of the province know that much of the coverage was harmful for their public relations. In an interview, the carnivore specialist for the Ministry of the Environment said, "They're really turning on the pressure."
6. We educated many people. Our work will be easier in the future.

Our group will soon compile our thoughts about the campaign. Copies will be available from the Wolf Action Network. We thank all of you who raised a stink on your own turf, sent money, or gave emotional support. Let's keep up the pressure so that all killing of wolves in BC is stopped.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Please continue to write, and spread the word. Contact the Wolf Action Network (see Directory) for more information about BC's policies, EF!'s boycott and demos, and future plans. Send letters asking for explanations and background literature to: Minister of Environment and Parks, Honorable Bruce Strachan, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, BC, V8V 1X4 CANADA; Minister of Tourism, Honorable Bill Reid, same address; Minister of Environment (federal), Honorable Tom McMillan, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H3 CANADA; Premier William Vander Zalm, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, BC, V8V 4R3 CANADA.

Tom Skeele is the coordinator of Earth First!'s Wolf Action Network.

Another Day at the Office

by Mike Jakubal

Unlike the bleak, utilitarian design of most US government buildings, the Parliament Buildings in Victoria, British Columbia, are stylish and ornate. Built of hewn stone and elaborately crafted wood, they have an impressive air about them. Inside, the King's and Queen's seats are affixed with plaques listing all the royal behinds ever to sit there. In Parliament one still finds grown men wearing powdered wigs and other anachronisms from BC's colonial past.

It was not BC's archaic legislative customs, however, which concerned us at the moment but rather their Dark Ages wildlife policies which have perpetuated the 300 year old tradition of wolf extermination. I tried explaining this to the elderly guard. He asked me again to leave, suggesting an appointment be made if I wished to speak to Mr. Strachan, the BC Minister of Environment. He just didn't get it. We were there to stay so I sat back in Strachan's chair, propped my feet on his desk and watched as Sue Ring, Valeri Wade and Sue Coleman set up a tent on the office floor. Friends of the Wolf agitators appeared with banners. Outside, Tim Renshaw (a veteran of the 1984 campaign) and his wolves prowled the Parliament steps.

Maintaining his stately composure, the guard hurried out while reporters squeezed into the office. Parliament had opened today and every provincial and national news service had representatives in the press gallery down the hall. The tent and banners up, Val chained her neck to the Minister's massive oak desk. The reporters loved it and the office became a carnival of microphones and lights, clicking cameras and scribbling pencils.

With the shameless audacity befitting those occupying a foreign government office, we answered questions. Reporters appropriated "Strychnine's" paper and pens for interviews and used his phone to call more camera crews ("strong visuals . . ."). We must have provided a welcome relief from the banality of yet another Parliament session.

Arriving an hour later, the cops asked for leaders ("We're all leaders."), tried to negotiate our voluntary departure ("We're not leaving until the kill is called off . . ."), and, finally, placed Val and I under arrest. Reporters crawled around the floor to get their cameras in close as Val was unchained with bolt cutters ("Watch her ear now!"). ("Hey, you guys should come over and clip my hedge," remarked one reporter to the cops.)

We were escorted outside and released without charges. Yahoo! No jail, no deportation! Just good clean fun and a smashingly successful action. Indeed, we discovered later that Strachan had arrived outside his office but was afraid to enter. "I'm not going in there to talk with those kids from California!" he told reporters.

Our strategy had involved a variety of methods to publicize the issue and destroy the Ministry's credibility. Our success in accomplishing the latter goal was indicated by a Ministry of Transportation official who had just observed the afternoon's extravaganza: "Well," he remarked to a fellow official, "there goes another Environment Minister."

Mike Jakubal is, in the words of fellow Washington EF! activist Mitch Friedman, a walking action.

Mike Jakubal ensconced in the Environment Minister's chair. Photo by Ron French.

Friends of the Wolf and Earth First! protest at the Winter Olympics in Calgary, Alberta, March 12.

Roselle . . .

Continued from page 1

light that the terms of probation under which they were to be released were such that they made the probationer subject to unannounced search and seizure — and one's home subject to same — at any time for two years. This was in addition to a plethora of restrictions designed to keep a tight leash on the violators of the criminal justice code. These sorts of restrictions on comings and goings, and gross invasion of privacy, are usually reserved for rampaging murderers and others who threaten public safety. But they can also work effectively to intimidate protesters who are challenging the status quo and government sanctioned environmental destruction.

Being unable to agree to those conditions, or to agree to be a law-abiding citizen (i.e., refrain from protest activities) while the war against the environment continues, Mike refused to sign the release papers, which would give his consent to the probation terms. This moved the authorities to revoke his probation, subjecting him to the remaining three month suspended sentence, commencing immediately Consequently, his coming home party was canceled and there he sits, biding his time behind bars, not the sort that serve beer, in South Dakota.

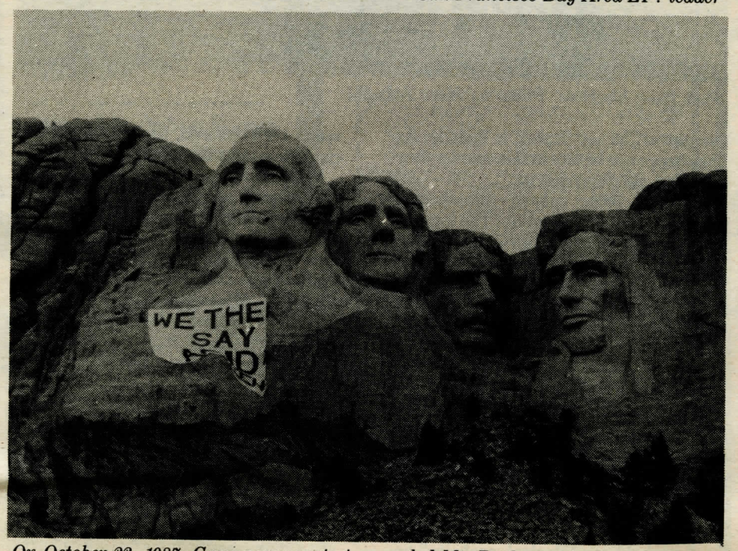
The Greenpeace action was a carefully planned attempt to make a strong statement protesting the federal government's lack of action on acid rain. The banner hanging was planned to coincide with the introduction in Congress of legislation designed to strengthen the Clean Air Act, up for reauthorization this year. This is a critical time to improve the Clean Air Act, for if amendments are not passed this year, chances for strengthening provisions are unlikely for at least several years, while lakes and rivers and forests face death by acidification. The banner hanging was part of Greenpeace's ongoing acid rain campaign, and was designed to bring to the public's eye the fact that the US has yet to establish a national policy on acid rain, despite repeated attempts to pass control legislation in recent years.

Roselle, in refusing to be subjected to the court's restrictions, is acting on principle and good conscience. The judge and probation officer are public servants, as are the elected representatives in Congress and the White House. When they quash a bill to reduce poisons in the air, for the sake of assuaging the corporate greed of the entities lobbying them, and jail environmental protesters attempting to educate the public about a crisis threatening the entire planet, who is committing the crime? Is the public threatened more by a Greenpeace banner than by acid rain? The answers are obvious to those reading these pages, but the point needs to be made that the courts are *not* protecting the public safety by punishing committed activists. Many environmental and peace movement leaders perceive a growing threat to the civil liberties cherished by residents of this country, as the criminal justice system cracks down on non-violent protesters and uses unduly long sentences, harsh probationary terms, civil suits and other techniques to restrict activists and to attempt to quell the protests by discouraging others from participating in civil disobedience. We must resist this by standing our ground.

Mike is in jail for many of us now, Greenpeacers and Earth First!ers and other defenders of Mother Nature and her rights. You can support Mike by writing to him at: Hughes County Jail, D Cellblock, Pierre, SD 57501; and by continuing the struggle against the destruction of Earth.

San Francisco Bay Area EF! leader

Karen Pickett has been even more inundated with work than usual since Mike's internment. She asks that if you call her to ask about Mike, call the number listed in the Directory, not the Berkeley Ecology Center.



On October 22, 1987, Greenpeace protestors scaled Mt. Rushmore in South Dakota to protest the lack of strict US regulations on emissions which cause acid rain. Photo © Greenpeace/Townsend.

MIKE'S PREPARED STATEMENT FOR JUDGE BATTE

(which he was not allowed to make)

The question is, "Will I abide by the law?" That is not an easy one to answer because responsible citizenship requires much more than blind obedience to the law. If democracy is to prevail and liberty be preserved, we must also uphold and protect the law.

The Nuremberg Principles, adopted by this country after the second World War, oblige us to do everything in our power to expose and resist the powers of oppressive governments and institutions. They also state that by being silent, one can be guilty of complicity.

When the government of this country allows self interest and material greed to corrupt the law of this country and trample on the rights of citizens, then an individual has no other recourse than to take whatever actions he or she deems necessary to make right what is wrong.

Conditions today are not really that different than they were in pre-war Germany. The totalitarianism our society is experiencing has taken on a different form, and its victims are different. It is the wildlife that suffers the threat of extinction. The whales, the wolves, the bears, and even the forests, lakes, rivers and oceans, which have existed here since creation, are in danger, and if they go, our race cannot be far behind. It has become a question of survival.

So the answer is, yes. I will abide by the law to the best of my ability. But if the terms of this probation require me to be silent, or inactive, while the crimes of government and some of the largest corporations go unpunished, I cannot, and will not, accept them.

ACTIVISTS NEEDED TO THWART THUGS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

On the northern rim of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, a few hundred Gray Wolves remain, from a once-thriving population in balance with deer, Elk, and Cougar. These wolves are threatened by the BC Ministry of Environment, which blames wolves for declining ungulate populations.

The ungulate decline means a reduction in Environment Ministry income, because hunting licenses (for Roosevelt Elk transplanted onto Vancouver Island and for White-tailed Deer) are a source of that income. Poaching is a major problem throughout BC, and even Wildlife Branch Director Walker stated that poaching is the major cause of ungulate decline. But wolves are easier to eliminate than poachers, thus the Ministry's wolf eradication policy. The Ministry plans to continue year-round hunting of ungulates and unlimited trapping of wolves and will propose aerially dropping baits poisoned with 1080 if trapping fails to achieve the quota of 80% extermination. The Ministry estimates that 400 wolves live on the island, but the actual number may be half that.

The prospects of survival are dim for the Gray Wolf colony remaining. In an effort to help save it, Friends of the Wolf is calling upon monkeywrenchers for a blitz on this planned killing. The undertaking will begin in July, following the Round River Rendezvous in nearby Washington. We will enter the region to directly confront the root of the problem — the poachers. This will not be a vacation for wimps. We will encounter armed thugs and local and official harassment. We are asking a dozen ecoteurs for a three week intervention. Please contact Friends of the Wolf USNW (see Directory) if interested.

—Wolf

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Plan Released

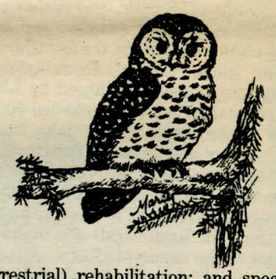
by Travis T. Calamity

This January, 12 years after the passage of NFMA (National Forest Management Act), 2 years after final plans were supposed to have been implemented on all National Forests, Region 6 finally released its last draft Forest Plan — the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Plan. As environmentalists expected, it sucks.

Washington EF! has prepared an Earth First! alternative to the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Plan. Because this is the fourth one of these that we've done, our cynicism has climaxed. We decided simply to ignore their plan and start from scratch.

However, for those interested, here are their figures: Their preferred alternative (H) sets the annual timber sale quantity at 170 mmbf (million board feet), a small reduction; roads 39% of the remaining roadless areas (only 40% of the roadless areas contain tentatively suitable timber); logs 66% of the remaining tentatively suitable old growth, including 33% of the remaining ungulate winter range (wolf food), and a hell of a lot of Spotted Owl habitat; logs 74% of the total suitable timber on the forest; logs 2500 acres of Mountain Hemlock to "study" regeneration; protects only 53% of the spirit quest sites and 31% of the cedar areas identified as sacred to Native Americans; recommends for listing only 5 of 47 potential Wild and Scenic Rivers; and fails to even mention ecosystem management.

The EF! alternative calls for an immediate halt to logging of old growth and roadless areas; a complete phase-out of logging on the entire Forest over the next decade; a ban on ORVs; elimination of cows; management to encourage reestablishment of populations of all native species, including Gray Wolves and Grizzly Bears; extensive road closures and habitat (aquatic and terrestrial) rehabilitation; and special attention to conserving the Greater North Cascades Ecosystem. We list some specific areas for protection (upper Jackman Creek, Damfino Lakes, Eagle Rocks roadless area, Cascade River corridor, etc.), and rivers for Wild and Scenic designation (all of them).



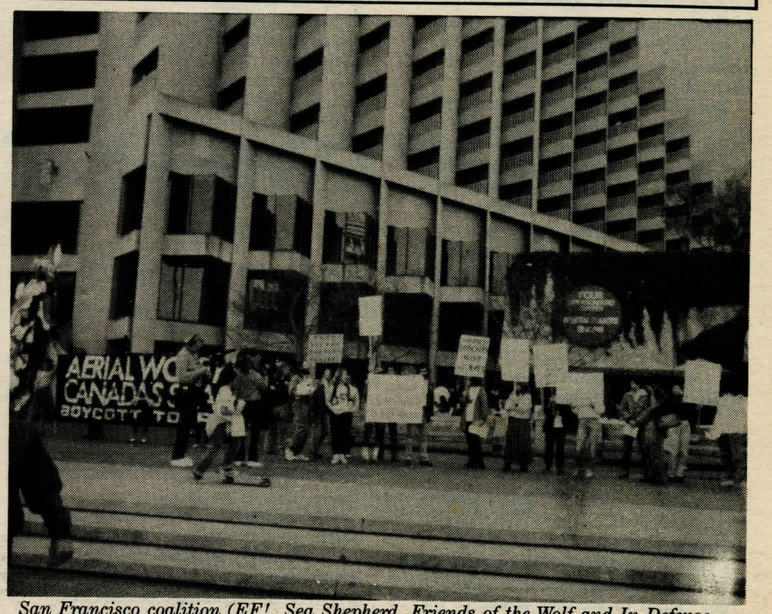
WHAT YOU CAN DO: For a copy of the EF! alternative, send $2.00 to WEF!, POB 2962, Bellingham, WA 98227. Comments on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Plan are due *April 15*. Send them to Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF, 1022 First Ave, Seattle 98104.

BATTLE RAGES OVER BC WOLVES

Another onslaught of wolf defenders hit the streets in February, as protests began in Los Angeles and Victoria, British Columbia. Actions culminated on February 15, with protests in Ottawa, where hundreds gathered in support of the wolves of BC at Parliament, and in Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Vancouver and Kamloops, BC. More actions occurred throughout the week — in Bozeman, Montana; Laramie, Wyoming; Chicago; and repeated actions in Los Angeles and San Francisco. At a final press conference on the 26th in Seattle at the Canadian Consulate, a statement of opposition to the proposed slaughter in the Muskwa was issued.

The photos here speak for themselves and serve as inspiration for further actions. We have to date formed an international coalition of over 500 activists, creating one of the strongest environmental campaigns since the Amchitka demonstrations of the early 1970s.

—Carl Schwamberger



San Francisco coalition (EF!, Sea Shepherd, Friends of the Wolf and In Defense of Animals) converges at Justin Herman Plaza.

Battle For Fish Town Woods

by Bruce Budworm

Fish Town blockade. Photo by Mike Jakubal.

Fish Town — a name with an odor. It's a real place — Fish Town, Washington. The name is widely recognized among hippies and river people throughout the West. Nobody who has paddled the great Skagit River is unfamiliar with this assemblage of shacks, built on pilings in the intertidal of the delta. The water which flows past Fish Town has traveled through the wild North Cascades — Grizzlies have partaken of it — down the western slope and across some of Washington's most fertile and agriculturally abused lands.

Fish Town is on a wooded natural island near the mouth of the Skagit. Although now surrounded on three sides by dry cropland, denied the wash by dikes, the island essence remains. It is an island with history, from a Swinomish tribal burial ground to a 19th century settler's home to the shanties of Fish Town. When salmon gill netting was outlawed in the 1950s, the fishermen abandoned their shacks — frying pans on the stoves, suspenders hanging on the walls. It was recolonized in the 1960s by "persons who didn't want to be underpaid extras in anyone's movie about hippies." Nestled amidst forest and river, it has inspired artists, writers, and poets. It has been home to such prominent Northwest artisans as Charles Krafft, Richard Gilkie, Art Jorgenson, and Paul Hansen. Novelist Tom Robbins was married in Fish Town.

There's more history. The 200 or so acres of woods behind Fish Town is nature's forest — old growth. It has been selectively logged for years, but the old growth character remains. Owls, deer, a heron rookery, and a nesting pair of Bald Eagles are among nature's residents. This type of urban wilderness is even scarcer than remote wildlands, and it's dying fast.

Fish Town, and the woods, are private property, owned by the Chamberlain family of Seattle and Bellevue, Washington, Tucson, Arizona, and La Jolla, California. They're the fourth generation since Colonel Chamberlain, among the Democrats purged by Lincoln after the Civil War, swindled 6000 acres of the fertile Skagit delta from poor settlers and farmers. The current Chamberlains have probably never seen their land. Most of it is used for industrial agriculture; some of it is tree farmed. The Fish Town woods are the last vestige of the primeval after a century of Chamberlain wrath. It has survived the past decade only with the aid of a bad timber market.

A group of local residents of Fish Town and nearby La Conner, who call themselves the Great Blue Heron Society, knew of the logging plans in advance. They called last fall, wanting a copy of *Ecodefense*. We heard from them again in January. The trees were falling and they needed help.

On Tuesday, January 12, several of us Shuksan Earth First!ers accepted an invitation to the area. On the previous Sunday more than 100 locals had protested the logging. This day there were about 70. No logging was occurring, but about six acres of the planned 60 acre clearcut had been felled.

The next day we prepped ten locals for civil disobedience. They needed it. Emotions were peaked and somebody was going to get hurt. After we overcame their initial apprehension of outsider agitators, the prep went well.

As we converged on the site the next morning, it appeared we were too late. The loggers had already gone up the road, so our blockade plans were ruined. It was too windy to fell trees, so the crew was bucking, loading and trucking logs. We held a meeting at the head of the logging road, where it intersects with the county highway.

There were 20 of us, half local and half EF! (Seattle and Shuksan groups). We decided that since we couldn't block them going in, we'd block them going out. We made our blockade at the the bottom of the hill, where the truck had to slow to cross over a narrow culvert.

After a couple of hours, a Skagit County sheriff came, and later another. They talked to us; they talked to the loggers; they called the owners' representative, Nancy Storey, in Seattle. As has happened before in this county, they decided not to arrest us.

Around 3:00, one of the sheriffs briefed us on the situation. The loggers were upset, but willing to call it a day. They would leave their one loaded truck on the hill, and drive out in their pick-ups. That was acceptable to us. The sheriff and about half the protesters then began to leave.

A few minutes later, the foreman came and asked us if they could drive the truck out. Being unprotected, we found ourselves in a tight situation. We stalled and held a long conference. Then, to our relief, the cop and our other half came back up the road. They had seen the logger approach us.

The cop tried to negotiate with us, but we held our "No deal, assholes" position. We said we'd let the truck leave if 1) they gave us a signed agreement not to log anymore, or 2) they removed the logs from the truck.

Then one of the loggers, whose name couldn't have been anything but Merle, came over. Crushing a bug with his caulks, he quaked, "You people are unbelievable. You're a thousand feet into private property; the 'man' is here (pointing to the cop). . . ." As the cop pulled the whining logger away, we knew we'd won.

They brought the truck and loader to the base of the hill and began unloading. A later press account quoted a logger as saying, "The protests were fine until Earth First! showed up. It was like they held a gun to my head to unload those logs."

The logging stopped after that. We'd had good media coverage, and there was a rumor that the mill would no longer buy the logs. They were convinced that the trees were spiked — Earth First! was involved. For four days we laughed about how easy it had been. Then came Tuesday.

The phone call woke me. It was Saliha. She said they were logging. By 11:00 we were there. The fellers in their pick-ups had already passed, but the heavy equipment was yet to come. We blocked the entrance to the road. We also towed over an old car with which to block the road. It belonged to an ex-Fish Town resident who now lives in a mental hospital; he wouldn't mind. We removed one of the tires and piled heavy debris on top. One of the locals, Singin' Dan, chained himself to the front axle. The rest of us just sat in the muddy road.

Nancy Storey arrived. She told the police to arrest us. They said they would if we didn't leave. We didn't leave. Finally, at about 2:00, another ten cop cars and a paddy wagon arrived. So they actually do make arrests in Skagit County!

We hoped that if we could draw the arrests out for an hour or two, the logging day would be over. Our strategy for this was to get arrested in waves. In theory, the paddy wagon would leave after the first group of arrests, then the next wave would hit.

Our strategy didn't work. The paddy wagon waited patiently for all those with criminal tendencies. After 10 people had blocked the road and been arrested, the lieutenant pointed at me and commanded, "Take him. Conspiracy." I felt honored. Unfortunately, the charges against me were later dropped.

With us out of the way, the loggers commenced up the road. They were itchy, hadn't killed anything all day. We went to jail. It was a new jail — rather nice. In fact, one of the locals arrested with us was the architect who had designed it. My compliments, John, for perhaps the finest jail I've ever visited. We got out the next day and returned to the site. A *Seattle Times* crew was there.

We walked with the reporters into the clearcut. When we got to the hilltop, we split up. One group watched the logging from a safe place. The other group returned to the road entrance and found two police cars waiting. They had arrested Art, who had stayed behind to watch our campfire, for "reckless burning."

No reporters were present to monitor police conduct and they took advantage of it. They threw Art against a cop car. They arrested four others, as well: everyone who they thought they recognized as having been at the last protest. Three cops dragged Beth Fries across the road. David Helm, who thought I'd one-upped him with my conspiracy charge, was proud to go in a second time. Strange man.

Dan, Saliha and myself were unknowingly walking right into this hornets' nest. Luckily, Valerie Wade came up the road to meet us. As we headed back toward the woods a cop car started to chase. We ran across the radish field and into the woods. We bushwhacked through the young alders and willow until we found the trail. We ran to Margarett Lee's house. Margarett sneaked us out in her old sedan.

Since that day, there has been no civil disobedience at Fish Town, but the legal battles continue. There are questions of shoreline jurisdiction, the proximity of the road to the eagles' nest, the Department of Natural Resources Forest Practices Permit, etc. Probably the most important player on the legal scene has been the Swinomish Tribe, whose reservation lies across the river. At the time of this writing, there is a court-ordered injunction against the logging; perhaps a third of the 60 acres are down. The arrestees are awaiting jury trials.

The action had its casualties. Yet, at the time that we protested, the Tribe had largely lost interest in the area and the legal front looked bleak. I still have some hope for the Fish Town woods. And if they should be saved, I'll wonder if maybe we helped.

LESSONS FROM THE FISHTOWN CAMPAIGN

The Fish Town actions were atypical of the Earth First! style. There were no mountains or Grizzlies; no long drives on logging roads. Hell, there were even houses and farms all over the place. Why was EF! there?

Apart from being another opportunity to put the words "Old Growth forest" out through the media, Fish Town presented some important issues. Perhaps foremost was the private land issue. We wanted to assail the sacred cow of private ownership, which allows Americans to do to their land as they please. The beauty of this situation was that the owners were snotty rich people far away, and the residents were humble and creative — dare I say "peasants"? This would allow us to capture public sympathy while questioning a "basic right."

Then there was the issue of empowerment. Here was a community which wanted to defend itself through protest, but needed help. This was the epitome of grassroots activism. If we are to save the world, we won't do it alone. We must learn how to teach. At Fish Town, we had the chance to try out the RAT (Roving Agitators Tour), and increase the number of activists in the world.

If we only had three objectives: publicize old growth, question private ownership, and foster grassroots rebellion, then the campaign was a rousing success. But we also wanted to save the Fish Town woods. While at this point we don't know whether we accomplished this, we learned lessons which might help us and others be more effective next time.

The most important lesson is that of associating the Earth First! name with an existing local cause. It simply isn't necessary and it detracts attention from the real issues. We presented the action as cooperative effort between EF! and The Great Blue Heron Society — it would have been better if we had left "Earth First!" out altogether. Instead of becoming an issue which pitted a poor community against its oppressive landlords, it was obscured by "outside agitators and tree spikers in our town."

This is not to say that the EF! name doesn't help generate media; it does. But in some situations, the quality of coverage is more important than the quantity. Editorials were hostile, and we may have lost community support and thus the chance to escalate the action with more protesters. When you're in a grassroots situation, I recommend lending your skills, and *not* your name (leave your fist T- shirts at home, too). As Michael Frome has said, "There is no end to what you can accomplish if you don't need to take the credit for it."

The other three lessons relate to the second day arrests. These arrests were unintentional, and may have broken the protest, regardless of whether the charges stick in court. First, always have an escape route. If loggers get violent or cops start making unwanted arrests, you must have a plan. This involves advance reconnaissance — where to go and how to get there — and good communication; everyone should know the route.

Second, during a protest campaign, always be aware of your objectives. At Fish Town, we should not have been up at the logging site that second day. We weren't protesting. We were merely giving a reporter a tour, which required just one person. By not having a specific objective, we let our guard down. This leads us to the third lesson.

In a protest campaign, always maintain your decision making process. When we were in the clearcut that day, not only did we not know what we were doing, but we never discussed how to do it. If you have specific objectives, then you can circle-up frequently to discuss how to accomplish them. If the situation changes, don't react without first going through the process (unless you have contingency plans). This keeps everyone informed, which is the best way to avoid a problem.

— The Conspirator

IDAHO WILDLANDS THREATENED BY ANDRUS-McCLURE "WILDERNESS" BILL

Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus (who was elected with the support of the environmental community) and Senator James (Rape & Run) McClure recently put together a "compromise" bill for Forest Service Wilderness in Idaho. The bill is a total sell-out from the conservationist perspective. Among the bill's provisions:

A paltry 1.4 million acres of Wilderness, out of 9.3 million acres qualifying under the Forest Service's RARE II study.

No Wilderness at all in many significant areas, such as the Lemhi Mountains.

A ludicrously tiny (100,000 acres) in the 550,000 roadless acres of the White Clouds, an area long of concern to en-

Mugging a Burn Victim: Salvage Logging in the North Kalmiopsis

by Bobcat

Few situations reveal the inbred bias of the US Forest Service as clearly as the proposed "salvage" logging of fire killed trees in the North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area of the Siskiyou National Forest in southwestern Oregon.

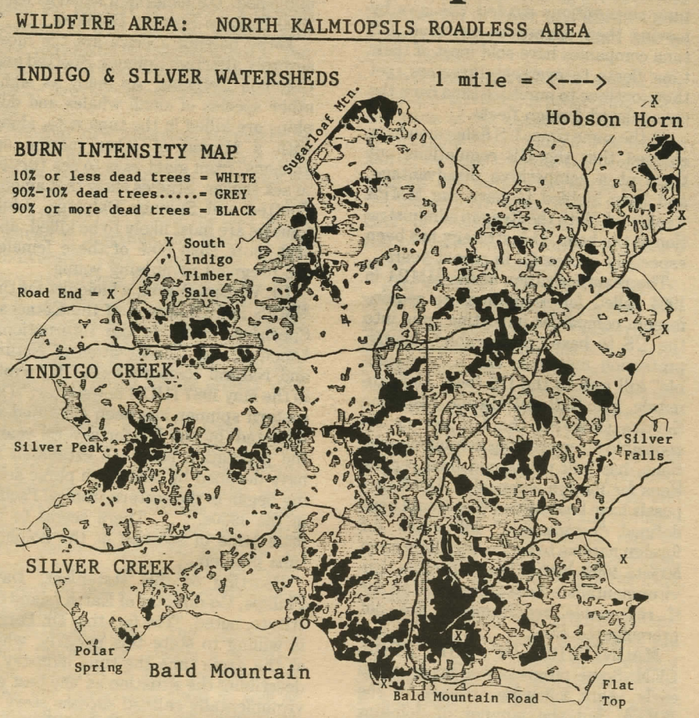
As soon as smoke from wildfires began to fill the skies after the massive lightning strikes of August 30, 1987, timber industry vultures (not to be confused with the noble *Cathartes aura*) began hovering over Forest Service headquarters. After years of harassing Congresspersons for an open season on North Kalmiopsis old growth timber, the vultures were ready for the chance offered by the growing flames.

Fortunately, by the time fire-fighters finished protecting private real estate in the valleys, it was too late to bulldoze down the remaining miles of forest in the path of the ill-planned Bald Mountain Road, too late to finish the wilderness-severing project that Earth First! and the courts had stopped in 1983. The Silver Fire, as it was called, stopped for no one. Creeping along the ground, or bursting in waves of fire up the ridgetops, the Fire God defied Smokey the Bear's presumptions of control. From Silver Creek over into the Indigo watershed, over Bald Mountain Ridge into the Kalmiopsis Wilderness, exploding out of the Wild Illinois Canyon by the Green Wall, the wildfire moved over Tincup Pass and down toward the Chetco River. When the fall rains came, almost 100,000 acres of land had been liberated from human control and restored to the natural fire cycle (temporarily).

Meanwhile, as the woods were still burning, the Forest Service (FS) proceeded with its plans to extend its unnatural acts . . . bulldoze, blast, scrape and pile, clearcut, burn, and spray poison . . . into the heart of the North Kalmiopsis. In effect, the Forest Plan, released in August, 1987, stated that this area should be opened up for industrial tree-farming.

Fire salvage is even worse than the normal timber program. To remove strong, growing trees in 20 to 60 acre bites from stable forest ecosystems is bad enough. To remove entire hillsides of dead and supposedly dying trees from ecosystems already destabilized by fire, and in need of that organic matter for regrowth, is a crime of much greater magnitude. Every 50 to 150 years in these parts Nature has cleaned house with wildfire, clearing out the underbrush and some of the old trees to make room for the new. But Nature leaves the corpses of the old ones to become food for the beings of the soil community, so that the new forest can rise like the phoenix from the wildfire's flames.

Earth First! Siskiyou has been active in trying to prevent the Forest Service's planned salvage cuts. In public "scoping" sessions, EF! Siskiyou and other local environmentalists have been beating their heads against the same old FS wall. Despite the inputs of many of the 70 specialists that the Forest Service sent into the burned area to assess the damage, FS managers refuse to recognize that it would best to leave the place alone. As we predicted, the effects of the wildfire on the watersheds and the fish will be extreme. Yet the Forest Service consistently underemphasizes them, as is evident from the following list of the likely effects of the fire.



WILDFIRE & FISH: Sediment loading in streams will increase to 3.7 times above normal rates. An increase of only 0.6 times is permitted for normal FS activities. [*ed. note: Bear in mind here that the Forest Service frequently ignores or violates its own guidelines.*]

Summer stream temperatures will increase from 69 degrees to 74 degrees, due to the burning of trees shading the streams. FS activities are not permitted to raise stream temperatures.

Water temperatures will be in the range where growth ceases for Chinook Salmon and Steelhead smolt, and will approach the level where some begin to die (at 75 degrees). If some of the greatly increased sediment is not washed out of the fish rearing pools by the fast moving water, then many young fish will die. (Shallower pools mean warmer water and less habitat.)

Indeed, as a result of the wildfire alone, next summer's population of young Chinook and Steelhead is expected to drop by 30-50% . If a maximum salvage alternative is chosen, then fish losses could increase another 7-12%.

WILDFIRE & SOILS: A total of 15,565 acres burned hotter than Forest Service standards for the kind of controlled broadcast burning employed after clearcutting. For the 3740 acres of "high intensity" burn, where 90% of the trees were killed, soil scientists report that micro-organisms in the soil were killed to a depth of six inches or more.

Under a natural fire regime, the fire-killed trees would eventually fall to the forest and provide crucial food for the micro-organisms that survived the fire. If great amounts of organic matter are removed from the site by salvage logging, then the long-term fertility of the land suffers.

Unfortunately, FS soil scientists are mainly concerned with landslide damage control, and have little or no knowledge of what is called "the below-ground component." None of the 70 specialists assigned to inventory the area were told to take systematic measurements of microbial activity or anything else below the surface layer of ashes and duff.

Don't be fooled by all the talk about Forest Service tree farms. They know less about farming than a slaughterhouse butcher knows the about raising cattle.

WILDFIRE & OLD GROWTH: Much old growth was killed by the fire, but not nearly as much as expected. Of 24,236 old growth acres within the fire perimeter, only 4673 acres had 75% or more of their trees killed. Another 2875 acres had kill rates of 40-75%. Below 40% dead, the fire has little direct negative effect on forest structure, and better growing conditions are provided for future young trees. Therefore, only 7548 acres, or 31%, of the pre-fire old growth was eliminated in large enough concentrations to reset the successional stage.

CUT PLANS: Despite this relatively low percentage of dead old growth, the FS is considering alternatives which would cut over as much as 26,000 acres. They would selectively cut dead trees from areas with as little as 25% mortality, using expensive helicopters, and taking trees as small one foot in diameter. Proposed roads range from a half mile extension of the Bald Mountain Road to an 80 mile road system that would sever Silver and Indigo watersheds with a road from Hobson Horn to Silver Peak, and another road all the way across Bald Mountain Ridge.

ALTERNATIVE: NO ACTION! The preferred alternative (to be announced on March 21) will no doubt choose to take out as much timber as possible without hurting the fish. Silver Creek is the best producer of Steelhead on the Forest, and possibly in Oregon, so they know they need to be somewhat careful.

The problem is, however, that they have their priorities backwards. Instead of scheming about how much timber they dare extract from the fire area without hurting the fish, they should be planning how to restore the roaded portions of Silver and Indigo Creeks, so that erosion and warm water temperatures from past roads and clearcuts are reduced for the fishes' benefit.

Earth First! Siskiyou has proposed a ten-year moratorium on timber harvest and road-building in the Silver and Indigo watersheds. This must include stopping work on current sales in the North Kalmiopsis, such as Hobson Horn, Lazy Bluff, Sapphire, and South Indigo.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write Siskiyou NF Supervisor, Ron McCormick, Box 440, Grants Pass, OR 97526. Tell him to stand up to his bosses, select the No Action, No Salvage alternative. Tell him the Forest Service should repair the damage it has already caused with roads and clearcuts, not wreck the place more!

Bobcat is a Siskiyou EF! leader and an expert on Forest Service issues.

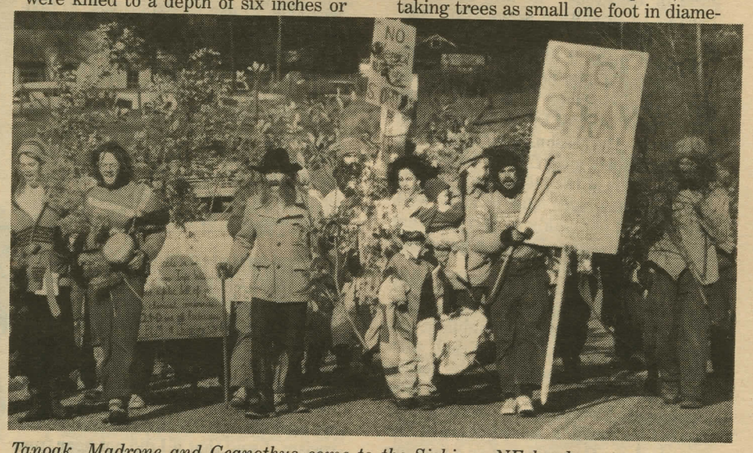
vironmentalists.

Corridors for off-road vehicles in some of the Wilderness Areas.

Language in the bill would mandate the Forest Service to indefinitely maintain an artificially-high timber harvest (regardless of cost or demand) in the Idaho Panhandle (a situation analogous to that of the Tongass National Forest)

These are only a few of the odious aspects of this bill. (We will provide a more complete article next issue.) At press time, the bill was still being "refined," and had not yet been introduced, although this may change by the time you read this. This bill, in addition to being a slap in the face to all who love Idaho wilderness, would set an extremely bad precedent for future wilderness legislation.

This is a crucial issue! Write your US senators and representatives immediately and tell them that *no* wilderness bill for Idaho is preferable to the Andrus-McClure proposal. Ask them to support Wilderness designation for all roadless lands in Idaho.



Tanoak, Madrone and Ceanothus come to the Siskiyou NF headquarters to give their comments on the Herbicide EIS . . . "NO SPRAY . . . NO WAY!" 2/2/88 demo and skit by Earth First! Siskiyou.

SPURN SPRAYING ON MUIR DAY

John Muir's 150th birthday is the perfect occasion for Earth First! to demand that the US Forest Service (FS) permanently end its use of pesticides on all National Forest lands. Forest pesticides (including herbicides) are the same poisons used against life worldwide in the cause of expanding multinational profits; the same poisons used to attack rainforests; the same poisons which kill workers, contaminate peasant villages, and pollute cities. Let's make an end to Forest Service pesticide use a primary demand in our actions on Muir Day.

In 1983, citizens in Oregon went to court and stopped the FS from spraying their watershed. With the help of people all over the Northwest, this ban was extended to National Forests throughout the country.

This year, however, the nationwide ban may be reversed. In the hope of again being permitted to spray poisons in the National Forests, the FS is issuing an environmental analysis (EA) of the dangers in its spray program, an EA which it has for years, in defiance of the law, failed to complete.

If things go its way, the Forest Service will begin spraying millions of acres of National Forests throughout the US. In California alone, the FS plans to spray up to 140,000 acres per year with more than 700,000 pounds of poisons.

Pesticides have not effectively deterred "pests"; they are a profit-making ploy. In 1985, despite a three-fold increase in the use of agricultural pesticides since 1965, 30% of all crops were destroyed by weeds and insects, roughly the same amount as when pesticides were introduced in the early 1940s. The same mechanisms — increased pest resistance, decreased soil fertility, destruction of beneficial plants and insects, and others — that cause the failure of pesticides in agriculture also cause the failure of pesticides in the forest.

The Forest Service has not countered evidence that these poisons are stunting trees and damaging critical forest ecosystems. Every year it sprays, the FS claims an increase in tree growth from pesticides and thereby rationalizes huge increases in the numbers of trees cut.

To prevent the spraying, we are preparing for what looks like an inevitable legal battle. However, real victory will only result if we convince the Forest Service that we will take whatever ac-

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Dolphin Slaughter Continues

by Todd Steiner

In the wake of an expanding foreign fleet and changing market conditions, the number of dolphins being killed in tuna nets has increased dramatically in recent years. This is now the largest legally sanctioned killing of marine mammals in the world.

Yellowfin is the primary species of tuna that mixes with herds of dolphins, and this poorly understood phenomenon apparently only occurs in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean (ETP). The commercial desirability of this larger tuna has caused tuna fishermen in the ETP to fish almost exclusively by setting their nets on these highly visible dolphin herds. In 1985 and 1986, 94% of all sets in the ETP were made by encircling dolphins, up from less than 50% prior to 1981. The tuna industry has chosen to increase profits at the expense of the dolphins. The increasing frequency of dolphin sets, coupled with the growth of a largely unregulated foreign fleet, may spell doom for the dolphins of the tropical Pacific, unless immediate steps are taken to protect the already depleted populations.

HOW IT HAPPENS: For decades fishermen have searched the seas for signs of dolphins, as a way to locate the Yellowfin Tuna that often swim below the dolphin herds. Once located, bait-bait fishermen would "chum" the school, working the tuna into a feeding frenzy. Then the fishermen would toss their fishing lines into water with unbaited hooks, and the tuna would bite. The dolphins, with their sophisticated sonar systems, would avoid the hooks and eat only the fish. The dolphins who flagged the tuna for the fishermen would receive a free meal for the favor.

The 1960s ushered in a new way to catch tuna. With the advent of nylon nets and giant power blocks, the modern purse seiner could corral the dolphins and closely following tuna into mile-long nets, allowing greater catches of tuna. The dolphins' symbiotic partnership with the fishermen became a deadly parasitic relationship. Since fishermen switched to purse seining in the 1960s, more than six million dolphins have drowned in tuna nets.

THE MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT: To slow this killing, the environmental community and the public forced passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) in 1972, which stated, ". . . it shall be the immediate goal that the incidental kill or serious injury of marine mammals permitted in the course of commercial fishing operations be reduced to insignificant levels approaching zero mortality rates." The passage of the MMPA resulted in new techniques that greatly reduced the kill of dolphins by the US fleet, down from hundreds of thousands a year in the 1970s, to tens of thousands a year in the 80s.

Like many other US-based multinational corporations facing increasing environmental regulations at home, US tuna corporations evaded US laws by moving their operations overseas. US tuna companies have sold most of their tuna fleets to overseas investors, yet they continue to purchase tuna from the unregulated foreign fleets.

At the same time, US fishermen have claimed that the US regulations put them at a competitive disadvantage, and have lobbied to have the MMPA weakened. With the Reagan administration at the helm, this strategy has been especially successful in recent years.

The reauthorization of the MMPA in 1984 called for regulations to require foreign companies importing tuna into the US to have "comparable" dolphin protection measures and a "comparable" kill rate to the US fleet. Unfortunately, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the US agency responsible for protecting dolphin populations, has still not issued final regulations for foreign companies. Draft proposals have been issued that would have defined "comparable" kill rates for foreign nations to range anywhere from 50% to 400% higher than US rates. Environmentalists have threatened to sue if reasonable requirements are not promulgated soon.

MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM: Some progress was made in the early years following passage of the MMPA, but the number of dolphins killed by the tuna industry has increased every year since 1982, with the1986 kill the worst in a decade. In the past two years, 200,000 dolphins have been killed. Although the official estimates for 1987 have not yet been published, US fishermen killed at least 2500 Eastern Spinner Dolphins.

Three dolphin species are the most severely affected: Spinner, Spotted and Common Dolphins. As many as eight other species of small whales and dolphins are killed in the tuna nets, along with a myriad of other marine organisms, from giant rays to sea turtles to sea snakes. Studies show that among Spotted and Spinner Dolphins, adult females are most likely to be killed, and that more than 80% of these females are pregnant or nursing young.

Dr. William Perrin, a biologist for the NMFS and Chairman of the Cetacean Specialist Group of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) wrote in the May 1987 IUCN newsletter: "The eastern spinner has been classified as 'depleted' by the US for several years; the population has been estimated to have declined by 80% since purse seining began in the eastern tropical Pacific in the 1960s. . . . There seems to be little hope of solution of the dolphin/tuna problem. . . ."

Reacting to this statement, Dave Phillips, Co-director of Earth Island Institute, noted, "The fact that Dr. Perrin is willing to state this publicly, while at the same time the tuna industry is describing the situation as 'the best environmentally related success story of recent times' and the official US government line is everything is OK suggests that the environmental movement must really focus attention on this issue, or we may completely lose the dolphins of the eastern tropical Pacific." Phillips added, "The official mortality estimates are only one part of the problem. Literally millions of dolphins are chased every year, and the death toll from the stress, the separation of nursing mothers and young and attacks on the exhausted and injured dolphins are not even counted."

When the MMPA was enacted in 1972, the foreign fleet was responsible for less than 15% of the dolphin mortality. Today the foreign fleet exceeds the US fleet in size, and is responsible for 80% of the mortality. While the US fleet exceeded its "legal" kill quota of 20,500 dolphins in October 1986, and was forced to cease fishing by "setting on dolphins," Mexico, Venezuela, and Ecuador continued to kill dolphins, approximately 100,000 that year.

GRATUITOUSNESS OF THE SLAUGHTER: The US tuna industry has claimed that thousands of US jobs would be lost if they were disallowed to fish by setting on dolphins. Congress has swallowed this fish story, hook, line and sinker.

The US fishing industry does face severe economic conditions, a result of poor management and marketplace realities. Yet, the industry has shown no real concern for US jobs. In the last five years, four of five US tuna canneries have relocated to Samoa and Puerto Rico, resulting in the loss of 4100 jobs in California. US ships, now working out of foreign ports, find it cheaper to hire foreign nationals as crew members, and even the vessels stationed at San Diego have few US crew members aboard.

In actuality, it is not necessary to kill dolphins to catch tuna. In the last two months of 1986, when US fishermen were barred from setting on dolphins, the industry continued to catch large amounts of tuna. Furthermore, purse seining vessels catch tuna in areas of the world where tuna do not associate with dolphins; and in the ETP, species of tuna which do not associate with dolphins abound. In fact, 80% of all tuna caught worldwide is caught without killing dolphins.

Dolphins caught in a tuna net. Photo by US National Marine Fisheries Service, courtesy of Earth Island Institute.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Earth First! activists are needed to catapult this issue into the minds of the American public. As a problem requiring international solutions, the environmental and animal rights communities must fight it by demanding: 1) an immediate halt to the encirclement of dolphins; 2) 100% observer coverage on all US and foreign vessels; 3) a ban on importation of tuna from countries that cannot prove compliance with regulations to end dolphin mortality in nets; 4) consumer and direct action against tuna companies who continue to purchase tuna from boats that kill dolphins (see article on Ralston Purina protest this issue).

Todd Steiner is a research biologist and Director of Earth Island's Save the Dolphin Project.

Sea Shepherds Return to Iceland

On November 9, 1986, the whale meat processing plant located 50 kilometres outside of Reykjavik was systematically monkeywrenched. A few hours later, half of Iceland's pirate whaling fleet was scuttled in Reykjavik harbor. Just a morning's work for Sea Shepherd engineers Rod Coronado from California and David Howitt of Cornwall, Great Britain. Both successfully escaped the country. The consequences of that tidy work have been many.

The illegal whaling operations owned by Iceland citizen Krisjan Lofftsson were severely damaged. The sinking of the two ships cost over 2.8 million dollars. Damage to the processing plant cost 1.7 million dollars. The value of the frozen whale meat damaged by the destruction of the freezing plant compressors was over 4 million dollars. Total economic damage was about 8.5 million dollars. Because it was sabotage, the insurance company considered it an act of war and did not cover the losses. Thus the economic blow was severe.

The most important result was worldwide exposure of the fact that the International Whaling Commission (IWC) moratorium on commercial whaling was being undermined by a bogus attempt to classify whaling as "scientific research whaling." Iceland had applied for and had been denied a permit to conduct "scientific whaling." One spokesperson for the IWC scientific committee stated at the meeting in Malmo, Sweden, in June of 1986 that, "we will not allow Iceland to prostitute science for commercial gain."

Iceland make it clear that scientific whaling could only be carried out if the meat could continue to be sold to the Japanese or utilized by the Icelandic fur industry — the reasoning being that the research aspect must be paid for by commercial sales of the meat. According to Iceland, 200 whales must be killed each year as part of a study to find out what is causing a decline of whale populations in the North Atlantic.

The sinking of the ships sent a clear message to the Japanese, Norwegians and Icelanders that the fraudulent scientific whaling would be opposed, with force if need be. Above all the fervor generated by the incident, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society defended its position as enforcers of the moratorium. Our role was as a policing body for the IWC. Of course, the IWC did not defend us, but neither did it condemn us.

We were denounced as criminal and terroristic by Iceland, the government of Canada, and the Greenpeace Foundation. We responded by stating that our five rules for field activity had been strictly followed. These are: 1) use no weapons, 2) use no explosives, 3) take no action which might cause injury, 4) we must take full responsibility for our actions, and 5) we must accept the consequences of our actions.

All but the fifth were followed immediately. We were prevented from following the last by the Icelandic government. Iceland refused to lay charges or to apply to extradite Rod, David or any other member of the Sea Shepherd Society.

I thus wrote letters to the authorities in Iceland requesting that charges be brought against us so that we could answer to the charges and defend our position. My letters were never answered. Finally, in November of 1987, I wrote to the President of Iceland demanding that charges be laid or that we receive an apology for the accusations of terrorism. I said that if I did not hear from them, I would fly to Iceland with our demands. My letter was not answered.

So on January 21, 1988, I landed in Iceland for a talk with the Icelandic public and media which had been scheduled for January 23. JoAnna Forwell from Canada accompanied me. Arrangements in Iceland had been made by Magnus Skarphedinsson and the Whale Friends Society, a group of about 200

Icelandic official arresting Paul Watson. Sea Shepherd photo.

Earth First! Activists Conference

by Sister Extraterrestrial

For three days and nights, 33 Earth First!ers, from 15 states, locked themselves away at a farm outside Boulder, Colorado. We had gathered to hash out problems, exchange ideas and discuss plans for direct action campaigns. Granted, 33 is a small number of people for such a large movement, but we were not there to make decisions for the entire movement. We were there representing our bioregions to discuss the growing pains of the EF! movement. Although we did not reach any grand conclusions or completely resolve the problems identified at the conference (we had no plans to do so), we left feeling better prepared to facilitate the growth and success of the movement through enhanced communication and interaction. Below are some of the major topics we discussed.

COMMUNICATION AND INTERACTION BETWEEN LOCAL GROUPS AND TASK FORCES: We agreed upon several measures to facilitate interaction among the different Earth First! forces: 1) We will exchange local group and regional newsletters. 2) We will distribute a list of active contacts, other organizers, and task force leaders, and their issues. The purpose of this list is twofold. First, it will be used as a source of contacts for coordinating legal and direct action, i.e., names of traveling direct action people, and of contacts for advice on strategies for new groups. Second, it will be a mailing list for a Direct Action Alert bulletin. 3) We will use this bulletin as a "bulletin board" for those events not planned far enough in advance to post notice in the *EF! Journal*, yet which need to be broadcast to the movement (actions, rallies, etc.).

We hope to set the bulletin up on a trial basis by using the computer network, Econet. Important dates or information will be fed into an EF! bulletin board on this network. EF!ers around the country who have an Econet membership will serve as clearinghouses for this information and will put information from their region on the bulletin board. Once a month, the information will be printed as a Direct Action Alert and sent to the aforementioned mailing list.

TACTICS, STRATEGIES, AND EFFECTIVENESS: We agreed that for EF!, effectiveness can be partially defined as 1) creating an awareness of the issues with which we are involved, 2) empowering local people to feel confident to act on issues, 3) spreading the deep ecology message, and 4) broadening the movement so that action is taking place in more places. We discussed strategies to increase our effectiveness in the larger war.

It was suggested that in our larger campaigns, such as public lands efforts, and international issues, we begin to put the heat on individuals or specific companies or agencies to act in an ecologically responsible manner. By doing so, we give the public a clearer message of who the real villains are. Soon you should be reading about a "Ten Most Wanted List," for corporate heads and for directors of certain federal agencies.

Another new approach suggested is to, when appropriate, coordinate legal attacks (lawsuits, appeals, etc.) with direct action and civil disobedience. Central to this project will be the task forces involved in litigation and research: the Biodiversity Task Force, Wolf Action Network, Grizzly Bear Task Force, Preserve Appalachian Wilderness, and others. The idea is to feed information — biological, political, action plans, etc. — to the task force, so that they may complement direct action efforts with legal agitation.

We discussed ways for local groups to diversify their action tactics. By reading the *EF! Journal* and other groups' newsletters, one can learn the latest wild tricks, such as Stumps Suck! bumperstickers, wanted posters, and Earth First! personalized condoms. One attractive feature of the EF! movement for many is that we make environmentalism fun!

FUNDRAISING: The discussion about fundraising, always a sensitive topic, centered on how we might improve our fundraising skills as well as coordinate fundraising for national actions and legal defense. For years, roving activists, like Mike Roselle and Roger Featherstone, have been organizing national and local actions on shoestring budgets, supported by the *EF! Journal*, local groups or other generous donors. Last fall, Mike Roselle launched a national fundraising campaign to support direct action. For a Direct Action Fund fundraising letter, Mike was allowed to use the *EF! Journal* mailing list. This upset some people in the movement, because never before was this mailing list used outside the Journal office. (*Editor's note: The mailing list was flown to the Bay Area by our business manager, Kris Sommerville, who then supervised the mailing for the DAF letter. It was not out of her sight at any time.*) Also sparking some debate was the fact that the Direct Action Fund fundraising letter was sent out just prior to Dave's annual local groups fundraising letter. Some people were concerned that money which might have gone to local groups may have been snatched by the DAF appeal.

After discussion of the merits and risks of the DAF campaign and fundraising letter, we reached consensus that it would be more beneficial to lay guidelines as to how the DAF should be administered. For one, we agreed that DAF money was primarily for campaigns that would not otherwise have funding, such as some national actions or ones in places where there is no strong EF! group. These include such actions as the Washington, DC, World Bank action, the Barstow-Vegas Race, and the National Day of Outrage Against the Forest Service. These actions and ongoing national campaigns involve costs that no local group should be expected to cover, and this is where a central Direct Action Fund can be most useful.

We decided that the DAF should have a group of advisors, representing different areas of the country as well as different types of campaigns. The bottom line is, we hope that the DAF continues to grow and assist campaigns all over the country. It is up to us to inform DAF of what campaigns are moving, and to make people want to give more money for direct action.

EXPANSION OF THE MOVEMENT: There is no denying that EF! is, for the most part, a "Western US" phenomenon. Perhaps this is due to the greater amount of wilderness in the West. Yet there are many unspoiled natural areas in the East which need protection. Easterners at the conference agreed that their campaigns should stress wilderness *restoration*, pollution, toxics, and targeting the financial and political hubs of industries and agencies responsible for environmental rape all over the country and world. In any case, expansion of the movement in the East should be a priority.

Although many new groups are springing up in the East, organizers say they could use assistance in organizing demonstrations and civil disobedience. It was suggested that we begin a program of "sister groups," whereby established groups, like Washington EF! and Bay Area EF!, help new groups with advice and people. In addition, there is now a list of nomadic activists ready to help with eastern actions. These worthy souls, for travel expenses and room and board, will travel to your town to help organize an action.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS: National campaigns that deserve the attention of EF! groups everywhere include: the Grizzly Bear, Wolf, US Forest Service, Biodiversity, Public Lands Grazing, Tropical Hardwoods, Maxxam, and Overpopulation. It would help if all EF! groups spent some of their energy on these larger campaigns in addition to their bioregional issues. Petitions, letters, protests, and articles in local rags all help raise awareness about these issues.

We want to add names of all EF! organizers and roving activists to our list of direct action contacts. To have your name added, write to either Roger Featherstone or Texas EF! (see Directory).

Sister Extraterrestrial, an organizer of the EF! activists' conference, enjoys a unique perspective which afforded her the opportunity to insightfully assess the ramifications of said conference.

Spray Alert

Continued from page 7

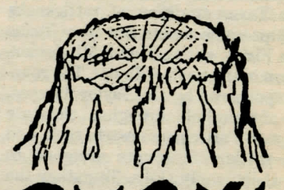
tion is necessary to assure that it never uses these poisons again.

Include the pesticide issue on the agenda of your Muir Day action against FS forest genocide. *Demand a permanent end to the use of pesticides on all National Forest lands!*

For information and action ideas, contact: Kenoli, Salmon River Concerned Citizens, USFS Pesticide Task Force, 1840 Woolsey St, Berkeley, CA 94703, 415-658-3899; California Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides, 494 H St, Suite C, Arcata, CA 95521, 707-822-8497; EF! USFS Hotline, Bay Area EF!, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516, 415-549-9534; Mendocino Greens, Toxics Committee, Box 284, Comptche, CA 95427, 707-937-4856; Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides, POB 1393, Eugene, OR 97440, 503-344-5044; National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides, 530 7th St SE, Washington, DC 20003, 202-543-5450.

—Kenoli

STUMPS



SUCK!

Wimps! Sissies! You Earth First!ers are all a bunch of moderate pukes. We're tired of your pussyfooting tactics and waffling tendencies. We have no further patience for milketoast wilderness proposals which speak in acres, not continents. No longer will we dress in bovine costumes and dance around on street corners, singing merry songs. No more nonviolent disobedience for us.

Because of the lackluster, raging moderate approach of Earth First!, a new group is emerging. We are Stumps Suck! Our tactics include terrorism, coercion, and dumping sawdust on people's doorsteps. We don't mess around!

Our new secret society is expanding across the continent. There have already been incidents in Washington, California and Arizona. We will continue to grow and pressure mainstream groups like Earth First! to accept a more hardline approach to saving the world. We don't meet in circles; we don't hold hands; and we don't drink lite beer! Our motto is, "If you can't fart, you can't be one of us."

Get off your EF! rocking chair and really do something for the planet. Do a Stumps Suck! action today.

—The Avenger

people opposed to whaling in Iceland, which had formed immediately after the November 1986 attack on the whaling fleet.

Iceland had not known how to react to our plans to come to them. Heavy debate in the Icelandic parliament had followed. The Minister of Justice said initially that I would be arrested. Then he said that I would not be arrested. Then he said that there was a possibility that I would be arrested for questioning. We chose January 21 as the date in order to coincide with the meeting of whaling nations called by Iceland for the purpose of setting up an international organization as an alternative to the IWC. This new group, they hoped, would lend authority to continue whaling. The countries that accepted the invitation were Japan, Norway, the Danish Faroe Islands and Canada. Greenland, Spain and South Korea declined. Canada, a non-whaling but pro-whaling nation was attacked by Canadian newspapers for attempting to undermine the authority of the IWC.

On January 21, I wore my merchant naval uniform. Nothing disorients a minion of the state more than the look of officialdom. The plane landed at Kleflavik and JoAnna and I filed out. Our Swedish director Sten Borg had flown there earlier to prepare for our reception. When we entered the airport, we were approached immediately by a dozen police officers. We learned later that more than 100 police officers had been stationed around the airport. They were not taking any chances that we would dash away and commit a terrorist act nearby.

JoAnna and I were separated by the police. They were taken aback by our joviality. The police turned me over to the Chief Immigration Officer, who asked me how long I intended to stay. I told him I intended to give a public talk and then leave. He asked if my intentions in coming to Iceland were peaceful. When I assured him they were, he legally admitted me, whereupon I was turned over to the police, who informed me that I was under arrest. I inquired about the charge and was told that there would be no charge, that I would be held the legal 24 hours for questioning.

Meanwhile, despite being legally entitled to enter the area, the journalists were held by the police and prevented from questioning me. However, they were able to question JoAnna, who told them that I had come to Iceland to demand that the nation act upon its charges of terrorism.

I was taken to the police station and interrogated for 19 hours. They asked me why Rod Coronado and David Howitt had not come with me. I explained that no charges had been laid and therefore there was no reason for them to travel to Iceland.

After questioning, I was jailed. They treated me courteously, aside from their attempt to serve me a whale meat lunch, which I declined. They then informed me that I would not be charged and that I was to be immediately deported. When I asked why I would not be charged, I was told they could not give reasons. When I asked the reason for my deportation, I was told that no reason was required, it was the discretion of the government. The order was for expulsion from all Scandinavian countries for five years.

Our later inquiries revealed that expulsion without reason was without precedence. The real reasons were obvious. Icelandic authorities did not want to allow me to speak with Icelandic citizens and the media because they did not want me asking embarrassing questions like, "why does Iceland refuse to lay charges?" They also did not want me giving embarrassing answers like, "Because Iceland is afraid of being put on trial itself for its illegal whaling."

Just before I left, they brought JoAnna to the station, whereupon I passed notes of comments to pass onto the media. JoAnna would stay another day to deliver my talk. I was escorted onto a plane and officially declared *persona non grata* and exiled from Scandinavia for five years for no reason.

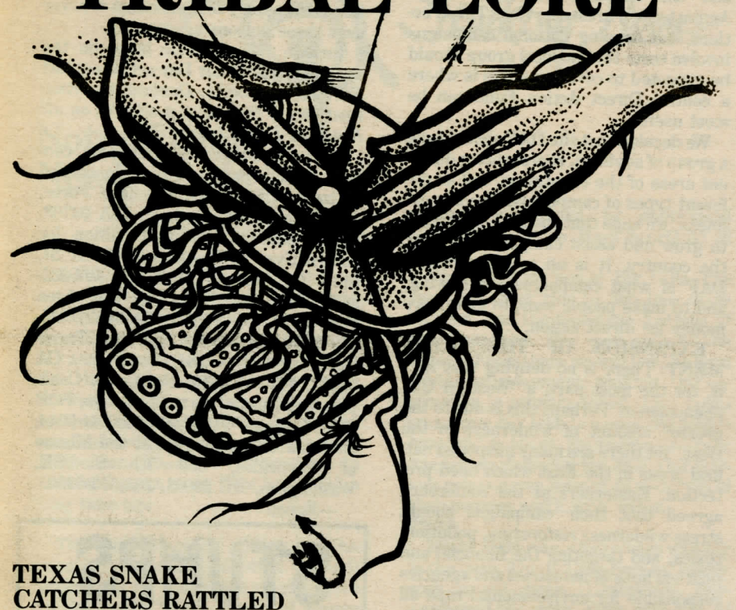
The mission was a complete success. The media covered the visit extensively. In every picture, JoAnna and I were smiling and looking like anything but terrorists. JoAnna's talk was covered fully, and the Whale Friends were given opportunity to question the meeting of the whaling nations.

At the meeting, Iceland, Norway and the Faroe Islands voted to drop out of the IWC. Japan opposed the motion and Canada abstained. Japan feared sanctions from the United States if they withdrew, and Canada was under pressure due to the publicity we were generating in the Canadian media. The meeting fizzled, leaving Iceland without even a cloak of legitimacy for their illegal whaling.

Upon returning, I wrote to the Icelandic government, the Canadian government, and Greenpeace demanding apologies for accusations that we are a terrorist organization. I do not expect answers but the situation is now resolved. The destruction of the whaling ships and processing plant was clearly not illegal, because the government of Iceland will not acknowledge any illegality. Ours was a legitimate and justifiable action. We will continue to conduct more of the same.

—Paul Watson

TRIBAL LORE



TEXAS SNAKE CATCHERS RATTLED

The Texas tradition of rattlesnake roundups came under fire from Texas Earth First!, with a March 5th demonstration in the town of Taylor. The roundup, sponsored by the Taylor Jaycees, is one of many held throughout the state each year. Participants catch, sack, and tease rattlers in events designed to show their manly skills. To gather the thousands of snakes caught each year, they pour gasoline down likely-looking burrows and thereby flush out snakes, tortoises, rabbits and assorted rodents.

EF!ers showed up at the Taylor event with a large banner and several Kryptonite locks. They locked two men and the banner to a prominent fence, disturbing roundup attendees and getting attention from both police and the press. After ripping apart the banner, sheriffs left the two men alone. Jaycee organizers decided the men were still causing too much disturbance, and covered them with a bright orange plastic tarp.

After the men and supporters finished talking to the press and the crowd, a supporter walked behind the tarp, unlocked the two, and they all left to celebrate in more congenial company. More protests are planned for this spring.

—Dale Turner

MAINSTREAM LEADERS METE OUT MILKTOAST MEASURES

Leaders of 15 national conservation groups — including National Audubon Society, Environmental Action, Environmental Policy Institute, Worldwatch Institute, Rocky Mountain Institute, Friends of the Earth, US Public Interest Research Group, Izaak Walton League, and Sierra Club — recently sent a memorandum to the Presidential candidates urging them to promote rational energy planning, relying on the marketplace as a guide. The memo is a paragon of insipidity; it is singularly lacking in depth and vision, presupposing, as it does, a continuance of a technologically-based economy geared toward growth. The following excerpts from the eight-page memo give an indication, unfortunately, of these groups' unwillingness to propose radical alternatives to the status quo.

With an increased American military presence in the Persian Gulf, we believe it is timely to explore the issue of energy and American policy. After 37 sailors lost their lives on the USS Stark, and even before the military buildup of recent days, former Navy Secretary John Lehman said that the US is spending $40 billion a year to keep the oil lanes open. This huge expenditure clearly illustrates the need to open a vigorous debate on energy issues in the 1988 race. In addition, critical environmental challenges must be addressed. . . .

So conservation has bought the nation valuable time and led to the current glut in the world energy market. A vigorous government and private-sector conservation program can continue to avoid the need for energy supply growth almost indefinitely, while allowing the economy to grow. . . .

Geothermal energy can be extracted from underground rocks and fluids. Geothermal sources in five western states produce the equivalent of two large generation plants. The US Geological Survey has estimated that this country could produce 50 times as much energy from this source alone. .

The Administration and Congress should avoid attempting to use tax policy to play energy favorites. Instead, tax policy should attempt to create a level playing field for all energy technologies — nuclear, fossil fuels, renewables, and energy efficiency — so they can all compete in the marketplace on an equal footing. . . .

Energy policy at the state and federal levels should be the result of rational planning where investment decisions are made on the basis of economic, environmental, and social costs. Those technologies with the lowest overall costs should get priority. In most cases, this will mean that energy efficiency and renewable energy options will get priority.

In response to this memo, Richard Grossman, author of *Fear In The Workplace* (soon to be available from EF! Books in Tucson) and former Greenpeace USA director, sent a letter of complaint to Friends of the Earth. The following are excerpts from that letter:

Thank you for the copy of the November 12 Open Letter to presidential candidates . . . I have read it. I am in shock.

This Open Letter, with its limp and shortsighted pandering to Persian Gulf confusion; with its jello language and economic hack apologist values; with its total neglect of human beings, of human beings who created a citizens-based movement to confront a colossus and to struggle for democratic processes (and who enabled the groups who prepared and signed this Open Letter to exist); and with no mention of specific goals anywhere near as progressive as safe energy proponents were calling for ten years ago, constitutes an insult to its heritage. . . .

The Democratic candidates will readily agree with most of its mushy platitudes and generalities . . . There is even much in the Letter which Republican candidates can find "thoughtful". . . .

The energy wars of the 1970s were about people fighting for dignity and community, for some control over their energy, economic, employment, health and environmental futures. People set out to wrest some say from the largest agglomeration of economic and political power ever assembled: the energy, chemical, banking and manufacturing giants joined with the full force of the US Government. . . .

Given that history; given the long-suffering struggles for democratic decision-making . . . the Open Letter tells the candidates that the NRC has been "too cozy" with industry, that we need a "gradual transition" to solar and renewables. It perpetuates the self-defeating canard that there can be an "equal footing" in the marketplace while the petrochemical giants thrive and manipulate facts, politicians, the press, their opposition, and government bodies at every level. . . . This letter seeking to spur debate makes no specific demands to test the mettles of the candidates, to encourage them to reveal which side they are on. How about shut down all nuclear plants by 1995, or no community agreement on waste sites until on-going production of nuclear wastes is stopped? How about cutbacks in highway construction . . . Given the history of economic blackmail as the principal weapon of the insane energy policy advocates, why not something in this Open Letter which describes how people are continually under the gun, how communities will need help and protection during planning for and transition to sane policies. This certainly goes for nuclear waste realms where plans are being made to threaten and bribe communities into submission.

Haven't we learned from the last 15 years that by starting out with narrow analyses, by denying our own history, by talking the language of the people- and earth-destroyers . . . by lowering our sights so the most vague and minimal demands are the best we present in face of the threats and opportunities around us, that we cannot make any substantial progress?

Members of the groups listed above may wish to send them letters of protest. Tell them to demand radical change, not request moderate reform.

HIGH ROCKIES RENDEZVOUS

The Earth First! movement in Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho took a step closer to bioregional consciousness with the establishment of High Rockies Earth First! at the second annual Montana EF! Rendezvous. Boulder Hot Springs, an old resort hotel near Boulder, Montana, hosted the Rendezvous on January 29-31.

Nearly 100 people attended, many of them newcomers, although there was no lack of old warhorses. Speaking of warhorses, Jasper Carlton sobered us up in the first workshop with his fist-thumping, revivalist Earth First! sermon. He was merciless, but it was a needed shot in the arm.

One of the workshop topics was how EF! could move beyond political boundaries in the Northern Rockies. Chuck Jonkel of the University of Montana provided us with the term "High Rockies" as a malleable concept encompassing much of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, and possibly extending into Washington and the Canadian Rockies. We hope to use this concept as a basis for future EF! activity in the Northern Rockies, and plan to publish a High Rockies newsletter.

Wolves were also a major topic. We heard from several Missoula EF!ers planning to go to British Columbia to participate in the blockade of the Muskwa/Ketchikan wolf kill.

Saturday evening's entertainment began with a slide show on Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, one of the most biologically rich regions in the Arctic and, inevitably, threatened by oil and gas development. Mike Bader then showed his slides of the Rocky Mountain Front and the Badger-Two Medicine area in Montana, also threatened with drilling. Next, Walkin' Jim Stoltz, legendary walker and singer, brought the crowd to their feet shouting "EARTH FIRST!" Greg Keeler wound things up with his demented songs and poetry.

We planned two actions, one to be announced shortly, the other a result of Howie's rundown of the National Day of Outrage at the Forest Circus. We vowed to invade every Forest Supervisor's office in the Region, as well as many District offices.

Thanks go to Boulder Hot springs and all who helped put this event together.

—Randall Restless

HAZARDOUS WASTE IN THE BIG THICKET?

The Alabama-Coushatta Indian Tribes of Texas are considering building a hazardous waste disposal facility on their reservation in the Big Thicket between Livingston and Woodville, Texas. The Alabama-Coushatta live in a state of economic depression and have long faced racial discrimination which has kept tribal members from obtaining jobs off the reservation. In the light of their economic plight, it is understandable that they would consider turning to the waste disposal industry for jobs. However, there are many reasons why this would be unwise: The air and water of the unique ecosystem of the Big Thicket National Preserve would be threatened by the hazardous waste facility; construction of the facility and related developments would disturb wildlife; and the Alabama-Coushatta themselves would be better served by enterprises which would more directly employ and benefit their people, rather than a highly specialized facility which would mostly employ technicians from outside the tribes.

Courteous letters stressing these points are needed. Send to: Bob Wilson, Administrator, Alabama-Coushatta Indian Tribes, Rt.3, Box 640, Livingston, TX 77351. Letters from people familiar with the experiences of other tribes with hazardous high-tech industries would be especially useful. For more information, contact: Brandt Mannchen, 629 Euclid, Houston, TX 77009 (713-861-7552).

—Herbert Ashe

SHIT HAPPENS IN SAN DIEGO

A Forest Service employee told my friend Suzy-Q of a recent event at work. It was a quiet day on the seventh floor of the Federal Building downtown. Suddenly two men ran into the Forest Service office wearing Earth First! t-shirts and bank robber bandannas. The Freddies watched in horrid fascination as the EF!ers dumped a huge bag of fresh cowshit all over the beautiful carpet. The intruders then placed a fact sheet on public lands grazing on the desk and ran off. The Forest Service employee complained that her whole day was shot because the office stank like cowshit.

Another piece of San Diego gossip has it that one foggy night in January 50 head (250 stomachs) of cattle somehow escaped Los Penasquitos Canyon Preserve and moved onto the grassy lawns of a defense-yuppie industrial park. Why they had been in the city-owned preserve has not been explained. They should not have been there, for the preserve is habitat for many endemic species such as Coast Barrel Cactus, Torrey Pine and San Diego Mahogany, as well as Least Bell's Vireo — a bird in trouble in California due to the destruction of its riparian habitat there.

It is not thought that the cattle acted of their own volition in escaping the preserve. Allegedly, they were helped by a band of eco-radicals. They may have used radios; they must have used bolt cutters (the radicals, not the cows). On TV, the investigator was shown holding a cut lock. Someone had cut the lock, driven the cattle out, then relocked the gate with a new lock. The action is under official investigation and we can rest assured that the thousands of miles of fence on public lands in southern California are under surveillance.

—Del Mar Man

GATEWAY EARTH FIRST! OUT FROM BEHIND THE TREES

In February, St. Louis area EF!ers emerged from behind the trees and united in the Bible Belt belly of the beast. As St. Louis is known as the Gateway to the West, we are the Gateway Earth First! Tribe.

We are acting locally on four major issues: 1) pressuring Ralston Purina's national headquarters to stop the dolphin slaughter; 2) calling for a halt to the Three Mile Island nuclear waste train (see dolphin and nuke train articles this issue); 3) trying to block the Forest Service's pending lease of 60,000 acres of Mark Twain National Forest to Doe Run Mining Company; and 4) fighting to preserve 975 acres of land (Forest 44) that is part of an 8000 acre tract which is the first natural area seen after passing the Arch traveling west. We have declared Forest 44 a Wilderness Preserve and are committed to protect it.

One of our main objectives is to inform the concerned people of our bioregion. Our first monthly newsletter will be published shortly. We have an airwave ally, FM Radio KDHX. It has broadcast interviews with several EF!ers. Local newspapers are also doing features on us.

On April 17, we will coordinate an

Earth Day celebration here to bring together the environmental community for a day of fun and education. All are invited. For information, contact: Gateway EF! Tribe, POB 1961, St. Louis, MO 63111; 314-752-5011.

—fox who bites

EF! DECRIES RADIOACTIVE TRANSPORT

On January 26, 1988, 21 cars from a Union Pacific freight train derailed near the dioxin contaminated ghost-town of Times Beach, Missouri. Some of the cars plunged off a 40 foot trestle and onto the banks of the Meramec River. A fire ensued. Downwind from the smoke, Washington University's Tyson Research Center had to be evacuated because one of the derailed cars contained the residue of the toxic toluene disocyanate. These are the same train tracks used to transport nuclear waste from the Three Mile Island (TMI) nuclear power plant to a temporary storage depot in Idaho. If a derailment were to occur with the TMI train, the environmental effects would be devastating.

Gateway EF! recently took action to oppose this waste transport. On February 7, Missouri's US Senator John Danforth (of the Ralston Purina founder's family) announced his bid for reelection at Westport Plaza in St. Louis County. At the event, an EF!er, wearing a black mask and white coveralls with the international symbol for radiation painted in safety orange on back, circulated through the throng of Republicans. Other EF!ers passed out leaflets denouncing the TMI train and explained to the people that besides the loss of animal and human life, the ecosystem destruction would be irreversible for an unknown period of time.

At the subsequent press conference, an EF! reporter asked Danforth for his position concerning the TMI train. Danforth committed himself to do all in his power to stop the train. Hearing this from the politico that supports contra aid and SDI, EF!ers were dubious.

Two days later another TMI train with three casks of fuel passed through St. Louis at rush hour, this time at excessive speed and carrying an extra car that was labeled as containing calcium chloride, a flammable material. This was the 14th shipment of nuclear waste that has passed through St. Louis.

On February 24, local TV "news" broke the story that Danforth had asked federal officials to suspend further rail shipments of nuclear waste through Missouri. A *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* article the next day reported that Danforth asked Energy Secretary John Herrington to suspend further shipments and asked Transportation Secretary James Burnley to study the routes of other shipments.

Gateway Earth First!'s first action was a positive one. But at any minute another TMI radioactive choo-choo could come chugging through our bioregion. We urge all EF!ers on the ten-state TMI route to take a stand to stop this absurdity. To join EF! in alerting citizens that the waste from the TMI nuclear accident passes through our bioregion, and to take action to ban the transport of nuclear waste, call Gateway EF! at 314-752-5011 or 618-692-1603. For information on radioactive transport, contact Citizens Against Radioactive Transport, 6267 Delmar, St. Louis, MO 63130 (314-727-2311).

—fox who bites

RALSTON PURINA UNDER FIRE

"Ask any mermaid you happen to see, 'Who kills dolphins?' Chicken of the Sea," chanted a coalition of environmental groups in St. Louis on January 21. The coalition staged a protest outside and on top of the Omni International Hotel where Ralston Purina held its annual stockholders meeting. Ralston Purina, the parent company of Van Camp's Chicken of the Sea, was under fire because millions of dolphins have died due to cruel methods of netting tuna for human and pet food. (See Todd Steiner's article this issue, and *Earth Island Journal*, spring 1987, "Death in the Nets.")

The highlight of the event occurred when Earth First!er Lee Dessaux free-climbed the front of the Omni Hotel and unfurled a banner from the roof that read, "RALSTON PURINA STOP KILLING DOLPHINS." Immediately Market Street was cordoned off by the police. After Dessaux rappelled down, he was arrested and charged with trespassing.

The coalition called for a boycott of all Ralston Purina products. Their objective is to stop the use of purse seine nets for catching tuna. These nets catch and kill dolphins with the tuna.

Groups protesting were Earth First!, Earth Island Institute, Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, and the St. Louis Animal Rights Team; with support from the Marine Mammal Fund and Project Lighthawk. Todd Steiner of Earth Island explained their reasons for protest, noting that "less than 20% of all the tuna caught is responsible for the death of these 200,000 dolphins over the last two years."

Peter Wallerstein, Pacific Director of the Sea Shepherd Society — the group known for sinking the Icelandic whaling ships — warned, "We will do whatever is in our power to stop the slaughter. Stopping short, of course, of injuring other lives." The *Divine Wind*, one of the two main Sea Shepherd vehicles, is due back from the northern Pacific this summer. Sea Shepherd intends to outfit the ship to confront the tuna fleet in the eastern tropical Pacific.

Todd Steiner urged people to boycott Ralston Purina products, and to send the company letters of protest. Ralston products include: Purina pet chows, Tender Vittles, Meow Mix, Pro Plan products, Lucky Dog, Hearty Chews, Alley Cat, Smart Cat; Chicken of the Sea, Chex cereals, Ghost-busters, Nerds, Wonder and Good Hearth Breads, Hostess puddings, Twinkies, Yodels, Ring Ding Jr., Devil Dogs; Everready and Energizer Batteries. Write letters of protest, bemoaning the fact that you will feel it morally incumbent upon yourself to boycott Wonder Bread, Twinkies, and Devil Dogs until the dolphin slaughter stops. Send to: Ralston Purina Company, Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, MO 63614 (314-982-1000).

—Orin Langelle

The demonstration at the annual meeting of Ralston Purina stockholders included a mermaid shipped to St. Louis by Santa Cruz EF!. Photo by Orin Langelle.

MCKINLEY GROVE DESECRATED

After SAFE's six years of appealing and fighting the Forest Service, the McKinley Grove in the Sierra National Forest was logged in 1985 and 1986. It now looks like a war zone.

SAFE (Sierra Association For the Environment) had stopped the tunneling under the Grove that would have been a part of the damning of Dinkey Creek (see Dinkey Creek article in Brigid 88). Earth First! had joined SAFE in a vigil at the Grove in 1982. But SAFE finally lost the battle to save the McKinley Grove of Giant Sequoia.

It was a stand of Sierra Redwoods perched on the edge of the deep canyon that holds Dinkey Creek. Cut off from other stands of redwoods over the course of millennia, this grove was genetically unique. Among its inhabitants were Black Bears, Martins, and Spotted Owls.

In 1979, the US Forest Service decided the Grove should be logged, to "help" the Grove. The Grove was indeed in need of help, but logging was not the answer. Eighty years of fire exclusion by men had left the Grove suffering from two interrelated problems. Sierra Redwoods are adapted to periodic light fires which help perpetuate the species. After 80 years with no fire, fallen needles, branches, and logs had built up to a point that a fire could have destroyed the Grove. The second problem concerned the hundreds of small White Fir trees which had grown in the Grove since fire was excluded. These trees added to the fire hazard and competed with young redwoods for light, water, and nutrients. Both these problems were human-caused. The solution would have been to bring the Grove back to a natural fire-adapted state.

The Forest Service solution was to log large 200 to 800 year old White Fir, Sugar Pine, and Ponderosa Pine in McKinley Grove. In addition, the FS proposed three clearcuts next to the Grove. The Grove could then be "expanded" by planting redwoods in the clearcuts. The real motive for this logging plan was to cut timber in an area that had been off limits to loggers.

When the environmental assessment for the timber sale was opened for public comment, SAFE appealed the portion covering the logging proposal. SAFE recommended that loggers be excluded from the Grove, and that small fir trees be cut by hand, piled and burned after the first snow of winter. Careful controlled burns could then be used to remove the 80 years of woody debris. This would return the Grove to a more natural condition. SAFE warned that clearcutting next to the Grove would expose the redwoods to windfall.

The Sierra National Forest Supervisor rejected SAFE's appeal. SAFE appealed this decision to the Regional Forester. He too rejected the appeal. Next, SAFE appealed to the Chief of the Forest Service. Again the appeal was rejected. SAFE did convince the FS to drop one clearcut, modify the other two, and leave many of the large trees they had originally marked.

The logging was done in 1985 and 1986. In the upper portion of the Grove, the tops and branches of logged trees added to the fire hazard. As of this writing, two-thirds of the Grove still has not been cleaned up.

—High Wood

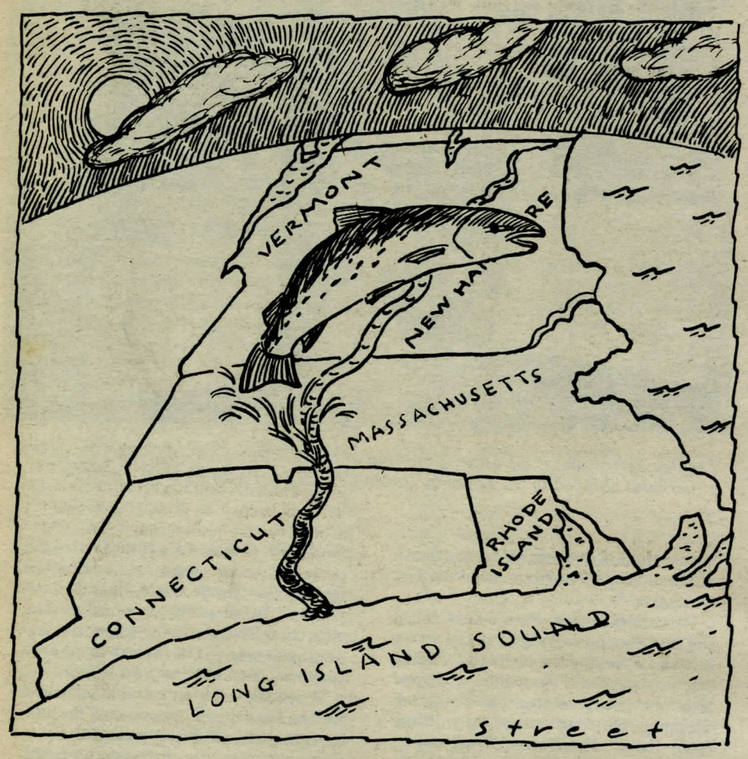
THE GOOD MANIFESTS ITSELF IN AN ONION

The Gila National Forest is home for a rare species known as Goodding's Onion (*Allium Gooddingii*). Also known as the Gila Onion, this plant depends upon old growth, requiring the unique ecosystem provided by a climax forest to meet its specialized needs. It lives at about 8000 feet in shaded canyon bottoms in climax-conifer forest in Catron County, New Mexico, and across the border in Arizona. *Allium gooddingii* was on the first list of plants ever nominated for Threatened status, and was listed as such in the July 1, 1975, Federal Register. The latest notice of the Register's review revision, in September 1985, still carries the onion as a category one species, i.e., a species in need of the highest priority. Despite its category one status, the Goodding Onion still has not been listed as an Endangered species.

The Forest Service is proposing a road through the roadless Bearwallow Mountain area that could seriously impact this species. The Freddies plan to extend FS Road #153 into this area for timber sales.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: 1. Write to: John Garland, District Ranger, USFS, Glenwood Ranger District, POB 8, Glenwood, NM 88039. Protest the development of a new road into the Bearwallow Mountain area, known habitat of Goodding's Onion. 2. Write to: Michael Spear, US Fish & Wildlife Service, POB 1306, Albuquerque 87103. Say that it's time that *Allium gooddingii* be listed as Endangered, under the terms of the Endangered Species Act, and that its habitat be protected.

—EF! Biodiversity Task Force and New Mexico EF!



CONNECTICUT VALLEY EF! PLANS CONNECTICUT RIVER ACTION

Three hundred years ago, the Connecticut River was a wild, untamed source of life. Flowing from the northern woods of New Hampshire through four New England states and emptying into the Long Island Sound, this 410-mile waterway was lifeblood for Wolverines, Black Bears, Bald Eagles, Native Americans and a variety of fish. Sadly, as New England became industrialized, the Connecticut and the wildlife she sustained lost their wildness.

For millennia, the river supported huge populations of fish, as was most evident during annual salmon spawning runs up the river. Whereas 40,000 Atlantic Salmon — the largest run in New England — then swam up the Connecticut each year, today only a remnant population survives. The fish have been victims of overfishing, damming, nuclear power plants, agricultural runoff and industrial pollution.

At the recent Earth First! workshop led by Dave Foreman at the Rowe Conference Center in Rowe, Massachusetts, Connecticut Valley EF!ers decided to work on an action to bring the ecology of the Connecticut River to the attention of all New Englanders, and to dramatize the almost forgotten, historic salmon runs up the river. Dressed as salmon, a group of EF!ers will paddle up the river, from the Long Island Sound up through Connecticut and Massachusetts, along the Vermont border and into northern New Hampshire.

The Up the River! Expedition will begin its journey the first week of June at the point where the Connecticut empties into the Long Island Sound, and will take almost two months to reach its final goal — the headwaters of the river, just south of the Canadian border. As the canoeists and kayakers make their way up the river, local EF! activists will be preparing local actions, educational projects and celebrations at sites along the way to educate local residents about the health of the River, and serve as inspiration to bring the river back to its former wildness.

We are looking for a few good salmon. We need EF!ers to join the Up the River! Expedition this summer. Paddlers, and people who are unable to canoe the River but would still like to support the trip, should contact Barry Auskern/Connecticut Valley EF!, c/o Box 324, Rowe, MA 03167. We welcome donations to help cover the costs of putting together an action of this magnitude. Please make checks payable to Connecticut Valley Earth First!

—Barry Auskern

HEY, DUKE!

Governor of Massachusetts Mike (Duke) Dukakis has been portraying himself as an environmentalist in his campaign for President. While some of his actions are praiseworthy (such as fighting the Seabrook nuclear plant, across the border in New Hampshire), other decisions seem to come from the James Watt school of resource management.

Mt. Greylock, the highest mountain in Massachusetts, is presently protected by a state reservation. Yet, plans are afoot to build Greylock Glen, a giant ski resort, at the base of the mountain and on the reservation border. The Department of Environmental Management is a partner and promoter of this scheme — it's part of the Duke's ballyhooed "economic revitalization" policy. A system of "Nordic ski trails" is planned for the reservation itself — each trail 9-16 feet wide and lined with gravel — for the benefit of patrons of the Glen. Thus, the Massachusetts state government is turning the state's highest peak over to skiers and snowmobilers. When Duke campaigns in our areas, we should notify others of his peculiar concept of environmental protection.

—R. Wills Flowers

MAINE EF! SEEKS CARIBOU

The American public remains unaware of the attempts of the US Interior Department and oil companies to open the coastal plain of the Arctic Wildlife Refuge in Alaska to drilling. Stopping this threat requires generating public pressure upon Congress to designate unprotected portions of the Refuge as Wilderness and to close the whole Refuge to energy development. For New England activists, it is especially important to write to Representative Brennan and Senator Mitchell, both of whom sit on committees involved in the current Congressional deliberations over the fate of the Refuge.

As a means of increasing public awareness, Gulf of Maine Earth First! is proposing a "Caribou migration." The Porcupine Caribou herd migrates each spring into the Refuge from Canada to calve. Since Maine is currently trying to restore a Caribou herd, in a very public way, we can link the two issues. A "Caribou herd" can be created with costumes, masks, cardboard cut-outs, and such. The herd will wander through crowds, distributing leaflets on the issue. To conduct a series of such actions, Maine EF! needs costumes and cardboard Caribou (or Musk Oxen, Polar Bears, etc.). We can move these to the various local migrations for each group. We need local coordinators with dates and locations so that we can assemble a calendar of migrations. We suggest Congressional offices, Maine Mall, UMPG, LL Bean in Freeport, Orono/UME, the Caribou pens at UME during official visiting days, Augusta, Brunswick, Bangor. We must organize quickly, so if you want a herd, choose a date and location. Gary Lawless will serve as collection point, develop a schedule, and produce a pamphlet. To volunteer, request materials, etc., write: Gulf of Maine/EF!, 61 Maine St, Brunswick, ME 04011 (729-5083).

—Gary Lawless

LETTERS NEEDED FOR GLACIER PARK

Glacier National Park is a *de facto* wilderness park, a World Biosphere Reserve, and a critical link in the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem. A proposal to officially designate Glacier as Wilderness has been on the "back burner" in the US Congress since 1974. Meanwhile, the wilderness has been eroding because Park policies do not protect it.

The Going-to-the-Sun (GTS) Road is traveled by monstrous RVs. Recreational power boats race through "natural zone" waters, impacting shorelines. The Park Superintendent has decided more housing and an expensive visitor center will be proposed for the North Fork. The Park recently spent thousands of dollars on a muscle-building facility for permanent employees. Changes in priorities are needed!

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to: Supt. Gil Lusk, GNP, W Glacier, MT 59936. State support for the following: a ban on power boats on Lake McDonald; a ban on RVs on GTS Road; the Park's 1976 decision to discontinue motorboat use on Kintla and Bowman Lakes; Wilderness designation for all unroaded portions of the Park. State opposition to the development of a visitor center in the North Fork.

—adapted from an alert by Protect Glacier (Canyon Coalition, POB 422, Hungry Horse, MT 59919)

PLEISTOCENE PLANT PULLS PLUG ON PROJECT

Thanks are due to Dr. Warren Hern and the Holy Cross Wilderness Defense Fund, and the commissioners of Eagle County, Colorado. On February 4, the commissioners unanimously rejected the applications of Aurora and Colorado Springs for permits to build the Homestake II water project, which would draw water from the Holy Cross Wilderness Area. They also rejected the dumping of millions of pounds of drilling muck, from an 11-mile tunnel, on a nearby site.

Cross Creek, from where Homestake water would be diverted, nourishes a unique and fragile high altitude wetland area containing a peat moss which is extremely rare in the southern Rocky Mountains (*Sphagnum platyphyllum*), and which dates back to the Pleistocene. This moss depends upon the annual flooding that occurs in Cross Creek.

The C1041 permit system created by the Colorado State Legislature allows mitigation where one local government's activities affect another's land use plan. In this case, the Eagle County Commissioners realized that no mitigation of the project would be possible, and the system was used to deny permits. This is probably contrary to the intentions of the development-minded State Legislature. Aurora and Colorado Springs will take legal action, but the project will be tied up in court for several years. The Holy Cross Defense Fund's lawsuit against the Forest Service and Army Corps of Engineers goes to court in May. Dr. Hern called the commissioners' decision "the beginning of the end of the Homestake II project."

CO EF! PROTESTS HOMESTAKE II PROJECT

Here in conservative Colorado Springs, demonstrations are usually considered acts of communist subversion. Yet, despite the political climate, eight Colorado Springs activists gathered outside City Hall on January 26 to demonstrate against the proposed Homestake II water project. Colorado Springs and Aurora are planning the project, which would result in four dams and the diversion of 21,000 acre-feet of water yearly from within the Holy Cross Wilderness Area.

We picketed during morning rush hour with leaflets and a banner reading "COLO. SPRINGS CAN SAVE HOLY CROSS WILDERNESS — STOP HOMESTAKE II." After an hour, the protest moved inside to the City Council meeting, where we presented the city with a dead potted plant and the "Environmental Tragedy of 1988 Award." In a rebuttal that was less than cordial, Mayor Bob Isaac told us to keep the award and look at city-sponsored impact studies to get the real "facts" about Homestake II.

We were successful in raising public awareness. One TV station and the local newspaper covered the action. Press coverage of Homestake II has been heavy recently. Eagle County, where the project is located, denied construction permits after months of hearings. (See Eric Holle's accompanying article.) Permission from the county was the final hurdle for the cities to clear; the Army Corps of Engineers and the Forest Service have already issued permits and Congress has granted a special exemption allowing construction in the Wilderness Area.

Homestake II will be delayed for several years while Colorado Springs and Aurora sue Eagle County. To stop the project for good, we need to increase public opposition in the cities. We also need to resist growth and build support for water conservation.

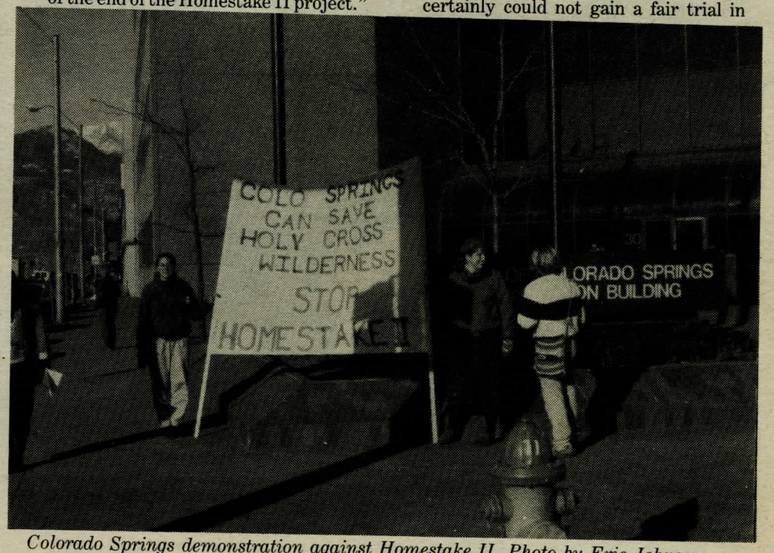
—Kris Chick and Eric Johnson

SAPPHIRE SIX SUED

Most of you know of the July 1987 action in the North Kalmiopsis Sapphire Sale in the Siskiyou National Forest of western Oregon, which shut down logging operations for one day, and cutting operations for almost two weeks. Six people locked themselves to logging equipment, while five more occupied trees scheduled to be slaughtered. The six who occupied the yarder were arrested, and served as guests in the infamous Curry County Jail.

You may also have heard about the $57,000 lawsuit leveled against the "Sapphire Six" by Huffman & Wright Logging Co. — $50,000 for "punitive" damages, and $7000 for profit that the company says they lost because of being shut down for a day. Of course, the true motive behind this lawsuit is intimidation. Since the (unfortunately somewhat successful) Willamette Industries lawsuit, other timber beasts have jumped on the bandwagon. They don't realize that such intimidation tactics will stop our resistance no more effectively than jail sentences or fines, that we will do everything in our power to stop their rape of our Mother.

The Sapphire Six are continuing to resist by fighting this lawsuit. Our first move was to change venue, since we certainly could not gain a fair trial in



Colorado Springs demonstration against Homestake II. Photo by Eric Johnson.

Curry County. We couldn't get Lane County, so we settled for Douglas County.

We have filed a motion to dismiss the suit, on the grounds that the suit is intended to intimidate us from exercising our Constitutional rights as citizens to petition our government, to free assembly, and to free speech. We have cited supporting evidence that for 20 years, citizen efforts to save the North Kalmiopsis roadless area from the chainsaw have been thwarted by timber industry interests, and that our action was the best way left that we saw to convey our message to our government and to the public.

We have also filed a motion to strike Huffman & Wright's request for an injunction — their request that the court order us not to interfere with their logging. Since our probation conditions already do that, their request is redundant.

We have filed a third motion to strike the last two paragraphs in their complaint. These allege that our actions were malicious.

Our fourth motion requests that the court consider evidence to support our motion to dismiss, particularly to view a videotape of news coverage of the action. The logging company is objecting to this request.

The Douglas County Court in Roseburg will hear arguments on these motions on February 16. We do not expect the court to dismiss the suit at this point, but we have hope of the request for punitive damages being dismissed, due to Supreme Court decisions barring such damage awards in First Amendment rights cases.

We hope to have Huffman & Wright's entire case against us dismissed at the "summary judgment" level, where we ask the judge to throw the case out. The motion to dismiss can only include technical legal arguments, whereas the judge can consider other points at the summary judgment stage. Of interest to other would-be defendants is the point that we have not yet filed our "answer." Such an answer would normally take the form of a general denial, and would have the judge or jury considering the entire complaint as originally served. So far, we have succeeded in striking two paragraphs from their original complaint, thus weakening their position.

When we file our "answer" in this case, we will take the offensive by including a counterclaim against Huffman & Wright for its employees' threats and assaults on us during our protest. We will sue them for much more money than they are suing us! Our lawyers have agreed to represent us in the counterclaim matter on a contingency basis.

We are being represented by the law partnership of Pete Sorenson and David Atkin, with David (who has spearheaded the Siskiyou National Park proposal, and has appealed every old growth sale in the Siskiyou National Forest) as lead attorney. They are charging us $30 an hour; their regular rates are $65 an hour. Even at the cut rate, our bill is already over $1000. I am working part-time for them as a partial trade for the bill, but we still need your help.

This lawsuit has broad implications. The corporate tactic of suing non-violent protesters for damages, if successful, would mean that if your political position is opposed by big business, you had better keep quiet. This case will set a precedent that will directly affect your rights. Similar cases in the future in other states may be decided on the basis of the outcome of this one. Because of this, we intend to use this case to send a clear message to overbearing corporations everywhere.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Send your donations now to help us pay legal expenses as we continue our protest against destruction in the North Kalmiopsis. Send checks earmarked for the "Litigation Fund" to: Friends of Cathedral Forest, 454 Willamette St, Eugene, OR 97401. For more information, write to me there, or call 503-343-7305.

—Karen Wood

ACTION FOR WOLF REINTRODUCTION NEEDED

The Yellowstone Ecosystem is a landscape alive with wildlife: more than 25,000 Elk, 2000 Bison, 2000 Mule Deer, and hundreds of Moose, Bighorn Sheep, and Pronghorn. Unfortunately, two species, the two principal large predators in the Yellowstone Ecosystem, are listed as Threatened and Endangered: the Grizzly Bear and the Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf. The Gray Wolf is absent from the ecosystem altogether. To have large populations of ungulates without an appropriate supply of predators is unnatural and results in overgrazing of meadows, and indeed many Yellowstone meadows are being devegetated by overgrazing. Part of the solution could be a plan to reintroduce the Gray Wolf in Yellowstone: The Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan.

Reintroduction of the Gray Wolf in Yellowstone would benefit the entire ecosystem, including the Grizzly Bear. There is evidence that Grizzlies displace wolves from carcasses; this suggests that wolf reintroduction would return a stable protein source for bears throughout the year. Wolves might prey on Grizzly cubs, but the consensus among biologists is that the overall effect of the Gray Wolf in Yellowstone for the Grizzly population would be positive.

Unfortunately (as explained in recent issues of *EF!*), the Wyoming congressional delegation (Representative Richard Cheney, Senators Malcolm Wallop and Alan Simpson) violently oppose the wolf reintroduction plan. One of their major arguments against it is that the wolf would ravage local livestock. (There are 50 livestock operations near the proposed recovery area, with 15,000 cattle and 6000 sheep.) Their opposition, together with that of US Fish & Wildlife Service Director Frank Dunkle, has blocked the Wolf Recovery Plan.

Those opposed to wolf reintroduction may benefit from knowledge of Gray Wolves in Minnesota. Three points are especially germane:

1. Wolves in Minnesota rarely prey upon livestock. The Gray Wolf population in northern Minnesota is an estimated 1000-1200. The range of the wolf includes the wildlands of the Superior National Forest, within which is the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. It also includes 12,230 farms having approximately 234,000 cattle, and 91,000 sheep. A recent study in Minnesota by the US Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that depredation by wolves on livestock is not a serious problem. From 1976 to 1986, the number of farms suffering verified wolf depredation ranged from 9 to 38 per year. For this time period, the highest cattle losses claimed were 0.45 per 1000 and the highest sheep losses were 2.66 per 1000. Minnesota has a state program to compensate farmers for livestock losses due to wolf depredation.

2. Wolves do not severely deplete wildlife. David Mech, a noted wolf biologist in Minnesota, explained it simply: "Wolves and their prey have evolved together, meaning that if wolves were going to exterminate their prey it would have happened long ago."

3. Wolves do not affect public access. In the Superior National Forest, there are no restrictions on public access based on the presence of the wolf. Wolves are more tolerant of human activity than are Grizzlies.

Public education is critical to wolf recovery. In the past 20 years, the status of the wolf in Minnesota has changed from an endangered "varmit" to a relatively common, widely-appreciated symbol of the state. The key to this change has been public acceptance of the wolf. In fact, there is currently another controversy surrounding the wolf in Minnesota: Which northern Minnesota town should be the site of the International Wolf Center!

In a tactic aimed at reviving the Wolf Recovery Plan, Representative Wayne Owens (D-UT) recently introduced a bill, HR 3378, to require the National Park Service to reintroduce the wolf to Yellowstone Park within three years. This bill is being cosponsored by nine representatives: Robert Badham (R-CA), Peter DeFazio (D-OR), Hamilton Fish (R-NY), Harold Ford (D-TN), Mike Lowry (D-WA), Major Owens (D-NY), Lawrence Smith (D-FL), Lindsay Thomas (D-GA), and George Wortley (R-NY). The bill has been referred to the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, chaired by Bruce Vento (D-MN).

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to the sponsoring Congresspersons in support of HR 3378. Write to Representative Vento to encourage him to quickly move the bill through committee, and to your own representative encouraging him/her to co-sponsor the bill. Write to senators urging them to sponsor similar legislation. (All representatives are at: House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. Senators are at: Senate, DC 20510.) Lastly, write to Frank Dunkle (Director, Fish & Wildlife Service, US Dept of Interior, 18th & C Sts, NW, DC 20240) insisting that he obey his legal mandate under the Endangered Species Act and reverse his opposition to wolf reintroduction. For information, contact Tony Povilitis, Campaign for Yellowstone Bears, POB 416, Boulder, CO 80306 (303-494-5018/444-8711); or Joan and Mark Strobel at 612-738-8151.

—Joan and Mark Strobel, Campaign for Yellowstone Bears

WOLF AVENGERS STRIKE IN DENVER

On February 16, wolf avengers stormed the parking lot of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) headquarters in Denver and convicted FWS Director Frank Dunkle of crimes against the wolf. Dunkle was hanged, with a bag over his head, from a tripod scaffold. The hanging was witnessed by 20 wolf avengers from the Earth First! Colorado clan, several TV and newspaper reporters, ten police officers, and two wolves.

After the body was cut down, a large white wolf, sounding uncannily like Grizzly Bear defender Tony Povilitis, read a list of demands to FWS PR man Jack Hallowell. The demands included: immediate implementation of the Northern Gray Wolf Recovery Plan; recognition of Yellowstone National Park as a National Park and not Wyoming State Park; justification of all "management" actions on the basis of biological rather than political arguments; priority given to wildlife over livestock interests; a moratorium on further development in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem; OR the resignation of the recently deceased Frank Dunkle as the FWS Director.

Following the response by Hallowell that he would relay our demands to Dunkle, Dana Weber attempted to reintroduce two wolves into the FWS building but the attempt was met by a phalanx of security guards and was abandoned over concern for the wolves' safety. The wolves made their feelings toward Dunkle known as one wolf left a 20-foot streak of feces in the parking lot before departing.

—R.E. Baird

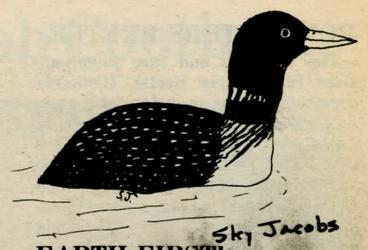
1988 LION HUNTING SEASON PROPOSED IN CA

In 1987, an effort by the California Fish and Game Commission to impose a Mountain Lion hunting season in California met tremendous public opposition and ultimately was defeated by a court decision stating that there had been no effort to address the impact of such a hunt on the lions and their habitat. Now, despite the rebuffs, the Department of Fish and Game is again proposing a trophy hunting season for 1988. The Fish and Game Commission presented this proposal on February 4 at the first of three hearings on this issue.

Concerns regarding the Commission's cumulative impact report in 1987 were raised by the National Park Service, the US Forest Service, local governments, biologists and the general public. It was concluded that the research conducted to justify the hunt was cursory and that the data used was inaccurate. The court ruling which halted the 1987 proposed hunt was based on the Commission's failure to provide an adequate impact report and failure to respond to public testimony.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Send comments immediately to Governor George Deukmejian, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814; and Fish & Game Commission, 1416 9th St, Sacramento 95814. Attend the April 8 hearing in Long Beach (8 AM, 333 W Ocean Blvd, City Council Chambers).

—Mountain Lion Preservation Fund, POB 1896, Sacramento 95809



EARTH FIRST! BOYCOTTS MCKESSON

"Boycott Alhambra Water and St. Pauli Girl Beer! McKesson Corporation is destroying endangered species habitat on San Bruno Mountain." The refrain greeted the financial district lunch crowd as Earth First!ers picketed the McKesson Corporation's world headquarters, Monday, January 25, in San Francisco.

The demonstration was the latest shot in the campaign to end McKesson's destruction of San Bruno Mountain. An EF! spokesperson said, "The McKesson Corporation's policy on San Bruno Mountain is sacrificing the last of our Franciscan ecosystem for short-term profits. By boycotting McKesson distributed Alhambra Water and St. Pauli Girl Beer, we intend to show McKesson that endangered species habitat destruction will benefit neither the ecosystem nor the company portfolio."

During the sidewalk press conference, executives of Visitation Associates, McKesson's landholding subsidiary, were confronted with EF! demands that San Bruno Mountain be donated to the park system and the condos removed. The executives branded the proposal "unreasonable."

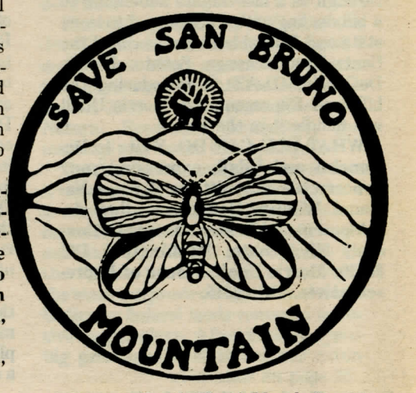
San Bruno activists assert that privately held Endangered species habitat on San Bruno could be purchased through the upcoming California State Parks, Coastal & Wildlife Bond Act Initiative. The Bond Act Initiative, which will be before California voters this June, is to include $776 million to permanently preserve natural areas such as Endangered species habitat and urban open space. Half of the funds are as yet unallocated, but the land must come from willing sellers. While up to this point McKesson has vigorously opposed inclusion of San Bruno on the Bond Act, at the protest for the first time the executives were willing to talk of dollar figures at which they would be willing to sell.

Earth First! presented its four-point plan. It calls for: 1) removal of the condos and donation of the remainder of the land; 2) holding developers responsible for the habitat which has been destroyed in the last year; 3) closure of all roads on the Mountain; and 4) repeal of the Habitat Conservation Plan, the 1982 amendment to the Endangered Species Act which provides a loophole allowing developers to build in Endangered species habitat and which is now being used from Florida to San Diego.

McKesson distributes Alhambra water in northern California, and Sparkletts, Crystal, Eagle, and Aqua Vend water in other parts of the country. Other McKesson products include Smirnoff Vodka, Seagram's Gin, Johnny Walker Scotch, Ballantine's Scotch whiskey, and Folinari wine.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Boycott these products. Boycott fact sheets are available from Bay Area EF!. Write the McKesson Corporation and say that you will boycott their products until the condos are removed and the land donated to the park system: McKesson Corp, c/o Jim Cohune, Public Relations Manager, One Post St, SF, CA 94104.

—Brian Gaffney



BLM BATTERS BEETLE

The beautiful and rare fingernail-sized Dunes Tiger Beetle, *Cicindela arenicola rumpp*, long depended upon its protective coloration for survival in its only known habitat on the St. Anthony Sand Dunes in Fremont County and Bruneau Sand Dunes in Owyhee County, Idaho. That was before the assault on these dunes by the thousands of beetle smashing, smoke and sand spitting off-road vehicles (ORVs) that now run roughshod annually over the 40,000 plus acres of sand dunes west of St. Anthony, Idaho.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has allowed increasing ORV use on the St. Anthony Dunes without adequately addressing the long-term impacts of the activity on all life forms within the dunes. The BLM has opposed Wilderness designation for a 21,000-acre section of the St. Anthony Dunes which was studied as a potential addition to the National Wilderness System.

Environmentalists have petitioned the US Fish & Wildlife Service to list the Dunes Tiger Beetle, and the beetle has been recognized as a category 2 candidate species for Endangered Species Act protection since 1984. According to the Earth First! Biodiversity Task force, which has intervened on behalf of the beetle, the Idaho Falls District of the BLM has not developed even a basic bare-bones beetles monitoring or recovery plan nor has it made any attempt to identify and protect critical breeding areas of the beetle. "By failing to fund basic beetle studies, or protect even known June and July Tiger Beetle breeding areas, the BLM is violating NEPA, its own promulgated regulations regarding the management of sensitive species, and the intent of the Endangered Species Act," said Jasper Carlton, Biodiversity Task Force coordinator. "Either the BLM changes its attitude and management of the Dunes Tiger Beetle in the near future, or appropriate legal actions will be initiated on behalf of the species."

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to Loyd Ferguson, Idaho Falls BLM District Manager, BLM, 940 Lincoln Rd, Idaho Falls, ID 83401, and to your state Congressional delegation. Demand that ORVs be banned from known Tiger Beetle habitat, including the St. Anthony Dunes, and that the federal listing and protection of the Dunes Tiger Beetle under the Endangered Species Act be expedited. Please send a copy of your letter to the EF! Biodiversity Task Force (address in EF! Directory).

—EF! Biodiversity Task Force

KOFA REFUGE MAY SHRINK

Arizona's Kofa National Wildlife Refuge is in trouble. Congress will soon consider a proposal to cut off 48,000 acres of the Kofa to ease the construction of a new powerline from Los Angeles to the Palo Verde Nuclear Mistake. Everything north of an existing utility corridor would go from Fish & Wildlife Service control to the BLM, letting cows back into an outstanding natural desert area.

The proposal flies in the face of a longstanding FWS proposal to expand the Kofa's northern boundary by including the New Water Mountains Wilderness Study Area and adjacent BLM lands. The same expansion has been requested by the Arizona Wilderness Coalition, while Arizona Earth First! has called for expanding the Refuge with large roadless areas both to the north and east.

Shrinking the Kofa is being run through as a last-minute addendum to a bill dealing with a package of Arizona state and federal land trades called the Santa Rita exchange. Senator Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ) is introducing the bill, and Representative Morris Udall will handle it in the House.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write to DeConcini and Udall, expressing your concern about whittling down a National Wildlife Refuge to allow development. Addresses: Dennis DeConcini, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; Morris Udall, House of Representatives, DC 20515.

PARK SERVICE LOGS YOSEMITE

On the night of February 19, heavy winds blew through Yosemite National Park, causing many trees to fall. Eleven cabins in the Yosemite Lodge area were crushed, resulting in the death of a nine-year-old girl. Although the cabin area had been evacuated, lawsuits have been threatened in response to the evacuation process. Many facts about the event remain uncertain or untold, but one thing is sure: The trees caught most of the rap for this natural "disaster."

In a knee-jerk reaction, the Park Service has felled over 200 trees from three different parts of the Valley under their Hazardous Tree Removal program. The Park's Resource Management Office claimed those trees showed signs of cracking in the trunk or around the soil. Many of them probably had a root rot fungus called fomes anosis, but it is uncertain whether these symptoms suggest a real threat of tree blow-down during heavy winds. It is certain, however, that now we will never know.

This sort of response is not new to Yosemite. A few years back, oak trees along all the Valley roads were trimmed or removed after a limb fell and killed two people in an open-air tram. A suggestion to put cages on the trams was ignored.

Of course, the Park Service will not take out cabins to prevent similar events. More trees will probably be removed next fall. As one person in Resource Management stated, "Something had to be removed, either the trees or the cabins."

It's time that the Earth First! voice be heard. One person dies and living trees are felled by the scores. The preservation of ecosystems should be given priority over the safety and convenience of human visitors. We need to accept and cherish both the inherent risks of wilderness and our unavoidable mortality. Let the National Park Service know your mind on this one. Write: Superintendent Jack Morehead, Yosemite National Park, Yosemite, CA 95389; and Director William Penn Mott, National Park Service, Department of Interior, 18th & C Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20240

—Scott Toby Bedder

DENVER THREATENS PAWNEE SKIPPER ECOSYSTEM

It is said that one man's trash is another man's treasure, and so it goes with the South Platte River. In this case the Denver Water Department plans to trash this beautiful river and its canyons by building a huge dam and storage reservoir 25 miles southwest of Denver, Colorado. If built, the dam, a 615 foot high concrete plug, will back up 29 miles of the South Platte and 7 miles of the North Fork Rivers, flooding over 11,000 acres and creating the largest body of water in the state.

The treasure that will be lost is irreplaceable. This area is home to Mountain Lions, Bighorn Sheep, Mule Deer, Bald Eagles and Goshawks. Heavily forested with Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir and Aspen, the steep rocky terrain is mountain scenery at its finest. The Pawnee Skipper, a threatened species of butterfly, will lose more than 50% of its only habitat. This rare insect should have received an Endangered species listing, and probably would have, had not extreme political pressure been brought to bear. The river is home to one of the world's best trout fisheries. No more than 125 people inhabit the imperiled valleys. If the dam is built, all this area will lie under a dead lake.

All of this will be done in the name of progress. The cities along the Front Range of the Rockies from Fort Collins to Pueblo have far exceeded their limits to healthy growth, but the politicians and developers always crave more. The Denver Water Department and its ancestors have had so-called water rights in this region since the late 1800s. As more people and industry settled in the Denver area, it became apparent to these empire builders that their legal rights must be exercised and all water utilized for growth and profit.

Now, after five years of studies, rejections and revisions, the final environmental impact statement is near completion. Required by law, this EIS, at a cost of over $40 million, has the dubious honor of being the most expensive ever produced. Whether the dam is approved or not, the Denver Water Board will pass the cost of the EIS along to its customers. The total project will cost nearly $1 billion. This includes $100 million for mitigation funding, a strange concept, that spending huge sums of money in some other area can somehow compensate for the loss of an entire river. Even the US Fish and Wildlife Service has declared the canyon as Category 1, an irreplaceable resource.

Recently, American Rivers Inc., a national river conservation group, named the South Platte the nation's most endangered river, and is seeking to protect it under the US Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Also, Colorado Earth First!, Audubon Society, Trout Unlimited and other environmental groups are working to stop the dam.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: The US Army Corps of Engineers will release the EIS in late March. It will be available from Richard Gorton, Chief of Environmental Analysis Branch, US Army Engineer District, 215 N 17th St, Omaha, NE 68102. There will be a 60-day comment period, ending May 5, in which to tell the Corps and the Forest Service why you don't want this dam. Demand that the Forest Service study the South Platte River for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, as required by law. Also tell the Governor why you oppose the dam, and attend the public hearings. Send comments to: District Engineer, US Army Corps of Engineers, POB 14, Omaha, NE 68101; Gov. Roy Romer, Executive Chambers, 136 State Capitol Bldg, Denver, CO 80203 (303-866-2471; ask for a reply); US Dept of Agriculture—Forest Service, Gary Cargill, Regional Forester, 11177 W 8th Ave, Lakewood, CO 80225.

The Army Corps public hearing schedule is as follows:

April 14, 7 PM, Conifer, West Jefferson Elementary

4-15, 1 PM & 7 PM, Sheraton Denver Tech Center

4-16, 1 PM, Grand Junction, City Hall Auditorium, 520 Rood St

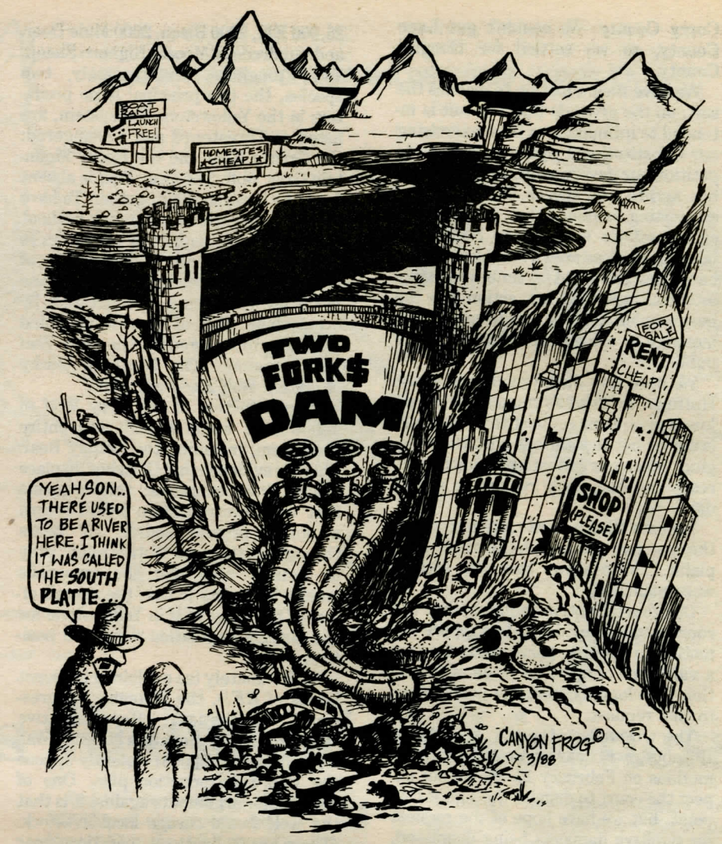
4-18, 7 PM, Grand County, Silver Creek Resort, US 40 near Granby

4-19, 7 PM, Frisco, Frisco Holiday Inn, First 1-70 exit to Frisco

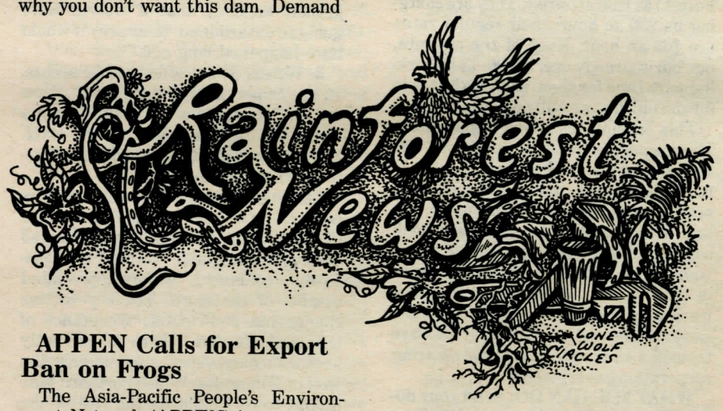
4-23, 9 AM & 1 PM, Denver, Regency Hotel, 38th & Elati

4-25, 7 PM, Grand Island, Nebraska, Holiday Inn, I-80 & S Hwy 281

—Canyon Frog, EF! Colorado


BOOT CAMP
LUNCH FREE!
HOMESITES CHEAP!!
TWO FORK$ DAM
FOR SALE
RENT CHEAP
SHOP (PLEASE)
YEAH, SON.. THERE USED TO BE A RIVER HERE. I THINK IT WAS CALLED THE SOUTH PLATTE...
CANYON FROG © 3/88

DENVER'S WET DREAM - 2088



APPEN Calls for Export Ban on Frogs

The Asia-Pacific People's Environment Network (APPEN) is a coalition of over 250 groups in the Asia-Pacific region, linked with groups in Latin America and Africa as well. Sahabat Alam Malaysia (SAM, Friends of the Earth Malaysia) coordinates the network. SAM publishes the excellent journal, *SUARA SAM*. APPEN regularly circulates news alerts, of which the following is one. To contribute to APPEN and/or SAM, write to their new address: APPEN, c/o SAM, 43 Salween Rd, 10050 Penang, MALAYSIA.

APPEN and Friends of the Earth Bangladesh are calling on the Bangladesh Government to follow the example of China and India and ban frog hunting — for ecological reasons and to eliminate the cruelty attached to export of frog legs to the United States, Western Europe and Japan. Frogs eat insects that carry malaria and encephalitis. As benefactors of farmers, frogs are an important link in the biological chain sustaining the economy and ecology of the countryside.

Studies in India revealed that removal of frogs from cultivated areas is detrimental to crops. Frogs feed on crabs which harm rice. Insects and insect larvae, crabs, and earthworms account for 90% of their food. Frogs also control freshwater fish parasites, thereby helping maintain healthy fish stocks. Frogs consume their weight in food daily. According to Indian scien-

tist, GM Oza of the Ecology Commission of the International Union for Environmental Protection, the mass slaughter of frogs for export may lead to a widespread malaria outbreak on the Indian subcontinent. Already, the killing of frogs has led to the introduction of insecticides with all their detrimental side effects.

In March of 1987, the Indian Government banned the export of frogs. Formerly the world's chief exporter of dismembered frogs, India has now yielded that position to Bangladesh.

The Agriculture Ministry in Bangladesh plans to place a formal proposal at a Cabinet meeting soon, demanding a ban on frog leg exports. The Agricultural Minister pointed out that the export of lizard skin had been banned under a martial law regulation. Bangladesh has imposed a ban on killing of frogs during the period from April 15 to July 15, but the killing allegedly continues even during this period.

Bangladesh began exporting frog legs in 1972. During the four years prior to 1986, exports totaled 18 million pounds of frogs. The export is based on the bullfrog *Rana tigrina*, collected in the districts of Mymensingh and Sylhet.

An inordinate amount of cruelty is attached to this business. Frogs are dumped alive into gunny sacks, which are banged on the ground to permit the contents to settle. Sewn sacks are piled into trucks and driven hundreds of miles to cutting centres.

If trade in frog legs cannot be replaced by other sources of income, then new control strategies, development aid programmes, and cultural techniques need to be developed to guarantee an income source to villagers who now partially depend on the collection of frogs. Only 15 years ago, frogs were considered harbingers of the monsoons and killing them was regarded as an offense against Nature. Cash has eroded that belief. One way to bring back those days is for Bangladesh to totally ban frog leg exports.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Address polite letters to: HE Mr Hussain Mohammad Ershad, President, Parliament House, Dhaka, BANGLADESH; and Mr Mirza Ruhul Amin, Minister for Agriculture, same address. Send copies of letters and responses to APPEN and to the campaign coordinator: Mir Dost Md Khan, Executive Secretary, Friends of the Earth Bangladesh, 79 Road No 11-A, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka, BANGLADESH.

MAIL MISSIVES FOR MUTTONS

We are asking people to write to the Tasmanian government and the King Island Council to stop the Mutton Bird killing season. This killing is ecologically destructive, threatening the Orange-bellied Parrot as well as the Mutton Bird. The Orange-bellied Parrot is being driven toward extinction. It winters on King Island at the time of the Mutton Bird killing season. When disturbed, as frequently happens when Mutton Bird hunters are in the area, the parrots leave and do not return. Hunters inflict slow deaths on adult Mutton Birds and their chicks each killing season.

Please write: RT. HON. Premier R Gray, 11 Beech St., Launceston, 7250, TASMANIA; and King Island Council, POB 147, Currie, King Island, 7256, TASMANIA. For information, write: Marianne Heynemann, POB 256, Mitcham, 3132, TASMANIA.

MALAYSIAN ACTIVISTS RELEASED

In early January, the Malaysian government released 107 government critics who had been detained in a series of arrests that began in November, 1987. The group of detainees included many environmentalists and tribal rights activists, as well as opposition party members. Thirty-three people remain in custody.

Among those released were Harrison Ngau of Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth Malaysia), a leader of the grassroots campaign to stop the Bakun Dam project in Sarawak. Ngau is now serving a two-year restricted residence order. Also released were 42 members of Sarawak rainforest tribes, who were facing criminal charges for protecting their lands against illegal logging by blockading access roads.

Tribe members were released on $1000 bond and are scheduled to appear in court October 31, 1988. Tribe officials say they will continue their opposition to rainforest logging.

An international mission of representatives from Friends of the Earth London, Survival International, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature recently returned from Sarawak with a grim report on the social and environmental impact of logging. They explained that state authorities are expropriating native lands and handing them out as timber concessions. Mission leader, Robin Hanbury-Tenison, President of Survival International, reported that "the government continues to deny the people's rights to their lands."

The mission met with tribal groups, lawyers, and community organizers, as well as James Wong, Sarawak Minister of the Environment and Tourism. Wong, a timber tycoon with over 300,000 hectares of forest concessions, saw "no conflict of interest" in also holding the position of Environment Minister. The mission found evidence that Wong's own timber company, Limbang Trading, sells timber that is on the protected species list of the government's own Select Committee on Fauna and Flora — which Wong also chairs.

Wong dismissed the mission's specific concern over the arrests of Sarawak tribes people and the impact of logging on their lands. "We don't want them running around like animals," he said. "The problem is to settle them down."

Koy Thomson, Friends of the Earth representative, spoke for the mission: "We call on the government of Malaysia to halt the arrests and detaining of its citizens and to stop its present policy of leasing out tribal lands as timber concessions. With 60% of the world's export of tropical logs coming from Malaysia, our findings show the urgent need for international action on the trade in tropical timber."

WHAT YOU CAN DO: The 33 people still in jail are being denied visitors and legal counsel and may be detained for up to two years without trial. Your letters calling for their immediate and unconditional release are urgently needed. Send letters, also stating your opposition to rainforest logging and explaining that you will discourage tourism in Malaysia and the use of Malaysian products in your country, to: Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamad, Government of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.

—Denise Voelker

HAWAIIANS LAUNCH CAMPAIGN

Hawaiian activists fighting geothermal development on their rainforest lands are facing a new threat to their environment. This time it comes from outer space.

Japanese and American firms are currently competing for the contract to develop a rocket launching pad near Ka'u, at the base of Mauna Loa volcano on the island of Hawaii. Because of Hawaii's unique position in the open ocean, just 19 degrees north of the equator, launching satellites into an equatorial orbit from there would consume less fuel than launching from more northerly sites. According to experts at Goddard Space Center in Maryland, there are now 162 satellites in equatorial orbit — and plenty of room for more.

Fierce local opposition to the Hawaiian spaceport focuses on resettlement problems associated with the plan and violations of the sacred lands of the goddess Pele through drilling and pollution. In addition to the proposed 500-acre spaceport, over 45,000 acres are needed to create a buffer zone for space launches. Establishment of this zone would displace thousands of Hawaiians and disrupt one of the most productive fishing areas in the islands.

Identified as one of the *punana*, or "cradles of Hawaiian culture, this land has been recognized as a National Historic Landmark since 1966. Sites in the area preserve the longest record of human habitation in the Hawaiian Islands, and include the most sacred place of worship of Pele. "Kapu Ka'u is sacred to us," explains Dr. Emmett Aluli, Native Hawaiian activist and vice president of Pele Defense Fund. "There are areas of rainforest unique to the planet. The economic gains don't justify destroying those areas."

The project promises only 200 short-term jobs, most of them requiring technical skills not possessed by the farmers and fishermen of the area. The spaceport plan violates the 1920 Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, which designated 11,000 acres in Ka'u for homesteading by native Hawaiians. These acres of farmland and rainforest would fall into the buffer zone of the spaceport and so become uninhabitable for the life of the spaceport.

Another element of the spaceport operations, the launching and landing noises — including orbiter reentry sonic boom — came under fire by the Pele Defense Fund after the announcement of a launching schedule of "several times a week." One spaceport development company, the American Rocket Company (AMROC), explained the need for such a busy launch schedule, "Our objective is to become the Federal Express of outer space," said George Koopmen, president of AMROC.

Local opponents fear that spaceport water needs of up to one million gallons of fresh water per launch would severely overtax a water supply already thinly stretched between agribusiness, tourism, ranching, and subsistence farming.

By its own admission, AMROC hopes to cut corners. "If you use conventional rocketry of the 1960s and don't try to have state-of-the-art technology you can launch quite successfully and economically," said J.W.A. Buyers of AMROC.

Whether Hawaii inherits a cut-rate spaceport where only the problems are state-of-the-art remains to be seen. Ultimately, it may be Hawaii's unique location that saves it from this type of development. Officials at McDonnell-Douglas, the world's largest commercial rocket company, say that logistical problems involved in getting equipment and payloads to Hawaii far override the advantages of the state's equatorial location.

—Denise Voelker

TORPIDITY, TURMOIL, TURBULENCE, TURBIDITY, AND TURGIDITY BESET PANAMA

Few engineering projects in the world mean so much to so many nations as the Panama Canal. Each year 80 countries use the canal for shipping. It has become the foundation of Panama's developing economy, generating 17% of the national income. And for the US it is such a militarily strategic route that, at all times, it is protected by 10,000 American troops.

Yet the most serious threat to the canal is not military — it's environmental. [*ed. note: See "No Roots, No Canal," Mabon 86* EF!, *for a discussion of environmental threats to the canal. We know of no reports available on the canal's threats to the environment.*] The canal is silting up after decades of watershed erosion. Last year when it became clear that the canal is threatened by environmental problems, Panama and the US began taking steps to address the issue. But those measures have fallen victim to the political turmoil surrounding the US campaign to oust Panama's military leadership. If the political problems continue to delay emergency conservation, it may soon be impossible to save the canal and Panama's economic future.

Only recently has the impact upon the 74-year-old canal of the destruction of the watershed become apparent. About 52 million gallons of fresh water are used to lift each ship through a series of locks over Panama's mountainous backbone. Most of the water for these aquatic elevators is drawn from Gatun Lake, near the Caribbean side of the isthmus. The remaining water is tapped from nearby Madden Lake, a man-made reservoir which also serves a hydroelectricity grid.

In March 1987, a sudden power blackout occurred in parts of Colon and Panama City. The source of the problem was Madden. Soil from the steep watershed slopes had washed into the reservoir, displacing the water needed for electricity generation. The destabilization of the watershed was the result of uncontrolled deforestation, mainly from logging concessions and from subsistence farmers who slash and burn forests in order to plant crops and graze cattle.

The blackout underscored dire predictions made two months earlier by a government panel headed by Stanley Heckadon Moreno, Panama's most outspoken environmentalist. Heckadon stated that 70% of the watershed's lush tropical forests had been cleared. He warned that at the current deforestation rate — 1200 to 2000 acres a year — silt will fill as much as 40% of the lake by the year 2000, dramatically reducing the canal's cargo limits and revenues by the time Panama takes over the canal from the US that same year.

A month after the blackout, Panama's environmental regulatory agency (INRENARE) passed a decree outlawing the destruction of any tree more than five years old for the next five years. The decree was hailed as the most stringent environmental law in Latin America — if it could be enforced. But it couldn't.

Lacking financial resources to police the forests, INRENARE could do little more than regulate the logging concessions. It would be too difficult for the agency to monitor the 100,000 farming families and force them to give up their only means of livelihood.

Heckadon believes that only $2 million would be required to institute watershed restoration and conservation measures, which would include the retraining of farmers in new, less destructive agricultural techniques. The sum could be generated by raising shipping tolls two cents per ton.

Heckadon's proposal did not go far with Panama Canal Commission, the joint Panamanian-US agency charged with administering the canal until the year 2000. The US dominated commission opposes raising the toll. As the commission sees it, because the damage to the watershed "results primarily, if not entirely, from the agricultural practices of Panamanian users of the watershed, costs relating to protecting or rehabilitating the watershed from these practices are clearly the responsibility of Panama. They should not be a cost properly incurred by the commission or canal users."

The Commission conveniently passed the siltation problem on to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Panamanian environmentalists have criticized past USAID projects for perpetuating rather than slowing deforestation. The agency, for example, has funded large-scale cattle ranching schemes and road-building projects that have opened forested areas to agribusiness. However, in recent years, USAID has put more of its resources into sound watershed protection, while multilateral development banks — the World Bank and InterAmerican Development Bank — continue to fund projects which destroy rainforests.

USAID's main objective was to strengthen INRENARE by increasing its staff, providing technical expertise, and assisting in the design of reforestation programs. One early program assisted the Kuna Indian tribe by creating a forest park on the border between the tribe's reservation and public lands (see article on the Nusagandi Park, Litha 86). Managed by trained Kuna tribes people, the park has already paid off in terms of higher levels of rainfall, reduced soil erosion, and greater crop yields. Another program involved giving a $1 million grant to Fundacion de Panama, a coalition of grassroots conservation groups, for environmental education and reforestation programs.

USAID's projects, however, suddenly ended in December 1987, when Panama's military leader, Brig. Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, gave the agency two weeks to get out of Panama. The order came as the US increased pressure to force Noriega out of power in favor of a democratically elected civilian government.

By January 1988, USAID's office in Panama City was deserted, and its workers were back in Washington, DC. What remains in Panama is the slim hope that the political turmoil will end soon enough for international attention to focus on the canal. If environmentalists' predictions about siltation rates are accurate, Panama has but a short time to effect a revolution in land-use patterns and save the watershed.

—Denise Voelker

EF! Directory

The Earth First! Directory lists the contact points for the international Earth First! movement. It is divided into four sections: 1) National EF! offices in the United States; 2) International contacts; 3) Active EF! Chapters or Groups; and 4) Contact persons where there is as yet no active EF! group. If you are interested in becoming active with the Earth First! movement, reach the folks listed for your area.

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent entity within the international Earth First! movement, and is not the newsletter of the Earth First! movement. It does, however, provide a forum for Earth First!ers around the world. This directory is provided as a service to independent EF! groups. If you would like to be listed as a contact or as a group, please contact Bob Kaspar (305 N. Sixth St., Madison, WI 53704 (608)241-9426). Please send address changes or corrections to him also. If you do not have a phone number listed, please send it to him. Bob acts as coordinator for local EF! groups for the EF! movement.

LOCAL NEWSLETTERS: Addresses marked with a "*" produce either an Earth First! newsletter or regular mailings for their area or issue. Contact them directly to receive their newsletter or otherwise be on their mailing list.

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Earth First! Bulletins

*EARTH FIRST! WESTERN MARYLAND. Anyone who would like to form an EF! group in the western Maryland/ southwestern Pennsylvania/ West Virginia area, please contact Dale England, 814 Stewart Ave. Apt.2, Cumberland, MD 21502; 301-724-7058.

*FIRST FLORIDA GREEN CONFERENCE. Friday evening, May 13 to Sunday afternoon, May 15; at Camp Thunderbird near Apopka, FL. For info, contact Tampa Bay Area Peace Education Program, 130 19th Ave, SE, St. Petersburg, FL 33705.

*HELP LOCATE AND PROMOTE CENTRAL APPALACHIAN ECOLOGICAL PRESERVES. Ecological preserves are now being designated throughout the world, from the Arctic to the Equator, but so far *not* in the eastern United States — the region of one of the world's richest and most diverse temperate forests. Thus, Earth First! believes it's time for action. We need geographers, geologists, ecologists, naturalists, publicists, and activists to define boundaries and promote such preserves in the Appalachians; using maps, aerial photos and ground truth

USUAL DISGUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY

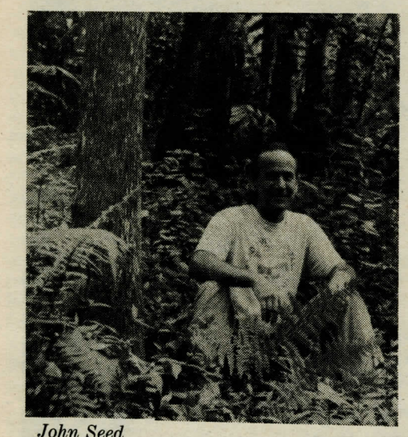
The Earth First! movement runs on your financial support. We don't need as much as other groups since we are grassroots, volunteer, decentralized and have low overhead. Moreover, you get to select where your hard-earned money goes. Don't send your contributions to this newspaper, send them directly to one of these hard working groups:

***Earth First! Foundation, POB 50681, Tucson, AZ 85703**
(contributions to the Foundation are tax-deductible)
***Arizona Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703**
***Bay Area Earth First!, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516**
***Biodiversity Task Force, Jasper Carlton, Rt 1, Box 232, Parkersburg, WV 26101**
***Colorado Earth First!, Box 1166, Boulder, CO 80306**
***Florida Earth First!, 6820 SW 78th St., Gainesville, FL 32608**
***Grazing Task Force, POB 5784, Tucson, AZ 85703**
***Humboldt County Earth First!, POB 34, Garberville, CA 95440**
***Los Angeles Earth First!, 13110 Bloomfield St, Sherman Oaks, CA 91423**
***Midwest Headwaters Earth First!, POB 516, Stevens Point, WI 54481**
***Montana Earth First!, Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715**
***New Mexico Earth First!, 456 Amado St, Santa Fe, NM 87501**
***Nomadic Action Group, POB 210, Canyon, CA 94516**
***Oregon Earth First!, POB 1437, Merlin, OR 97532**
***PAW (Preserve Appalachian Wilderness), RR 1, Box 132-A, North Stratford, NH 03590**
***Santa Cruz Earth First!, POB 344, Santa Cruz, CA95061**
***Texas Earth First!, POB 7292, University Station, Austin, TX 78713**
***Washington Earth First!, POB 2962, Bellingham, WA 98227**
***Wolf Action Network, POB 272, Yosemite, CA 95389**

This fundraising appeal is placed as a service to the Earth First! movement.
THANK YOU for your support!

Bulletins

to determine land use and ownership, vegetation types and other natural features. These preserves, in the range of several hundreds of thousands of acres each, would incorporate core areas of public land and some private valley lands to achieve ecological integrity (see Mabon 85). If you can contribute talent and/or facilities for this effort, contact R.F. Mueller, Rt.1, Box 250, Staunton, VA 24401 (703-885-6983).



John Seed

*COUNCIL OF ALL BEINGS. The Council of All Beings is a series of re-Earthing rituals created by John Seed and Joanna Macy to help end the sense of alienation from the living Earth that most of us feel. Joanna, drawing on her despair and empowerment work, and John on his experience in defense of the world's rainforests, co-created this ritual form in 1985. Since then it has spread to the US and Europe.

Rediscovering our "deep ecology" — our interconnectedness with all beings — we find empowerment as agents of healing change. The central feature of the workshop is the Council of All Beings itself where we step aside from our solely human identification and let other life forms speak through us.

John Seed is director of the Rainforest Information Centre in Australia. Since 1979 he has been involved in direct actions which have resulted in the protection of Australian rainforest. With Joanna Macy and Pat Fleming, he recently completed a book, *Thinking Like a Mountain — Towards a Council of All Beings*, which will be released by New Society Publishers in June.

John's schedule of Councils is as follows: June 17-19, Ben Lomond, CA, with Bill Devall; June 25-26, Chinook Learning Centre, WA, with Joni Pohlig; June 29-July 4, RRR in WA, with Bill Devall; July 15-17, Albuquerque, NM; July 22-24, Yellowstone Ecosystem, MT; July 29-31, Boulder, CO; August 6-7, Sevenoaks, VA; August 13-14, Toronto, Ontario. For information, contact the Rainforest Action Network, 300 Broadway, San Francisco 94133 (415-398-4404), or the local contacts:

Quaker Center, Grace Malley, Box 686, Ben Lomond, CA 95005 (408-336-8333)

Chinook Learning Center, Nancy Waddell, Box 57, Clinton, WA 98236 (206-321-1884)

Brad Lagorio, 2405 Meadow Rd, SW, Albuquerque 87105 (505-873-0299)

Don Jackson, Box 413, Big Sky, MT 59716 (406-995-4820)

Suzanne Head, 1880 Alpine Ave #2, Boulder, CO 80302 (303-442-0389)

Sevenoaks Pathworks Center, Rt.1, Box 86, Madison, VA 22727 (703-948-6544)

Ellen Passmore, 232 Heath St. W #205, Toronto, Ontario (416-486-4653)

Cost of the workshops averages $100 for those who can afford it, with scholarships or work exchange available for those who cannot. All money that John earns beyond travel expenses will go to ecological work. In particular, John is raising money to support three volunteers working with the Awa Indians on the Ecuador/Columbia border to help protect their rainforest habitat and hunter-gatherer way of life.

*THE ACTIVE ENVIRONMENTALIST. Voice of the Wolf, a Colorado non-profit corporation, announces a new publication, *The Active Environmentalist*. The staff of *The Active Environmentalist* recognize that organizations and foundations under the Internal Revenue Service's 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status do not have the legal freedom to exercise First Amendment rights and instruct their readership about ways to counteract politically motivated actions (e.g., Cheney, Simpson, Marlenee, and Dunkle blocking wolf reintroduction). This new periodical will not be the voice of any one organization and welcomes articles on anything concerning the environment. To subscribe, send $18 for 12 monthly issues to Voice of the Wolf, POB 3178, Evergreen, CO 80439.

*PROGRESSIVE PERIODICALS DIRECTORY INPUT ASKED. Input is requested for listings of periodicals to be included in a new directory of national progressive periodicals published in the US. This "Progressive Periodicals Directory" is published by Progressive Education, a non-profit organization. Suggestions for listings should be sent to Progressive Education, POB 120574, Nashville, TN 37212. The directory may also be ordered from Progressive Education.

*STOCKYARD PROTEST. Farm Sanctuary (POB 37, Rockland, DE 19732) will hold a protest against animal abuse at the Lancaster Stockyard in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at noon on May 30. Activists are invited to join.

*GLEN CANYON DAM ANNIVERSARY. On May 7, the 25th anniversary of the completion of Glen Canyon Dam will be celebrated with a parade in downtown Page. The parade will feature town founders in antique cars, horses, dancing Indians and frolicking kids. Hot dam!

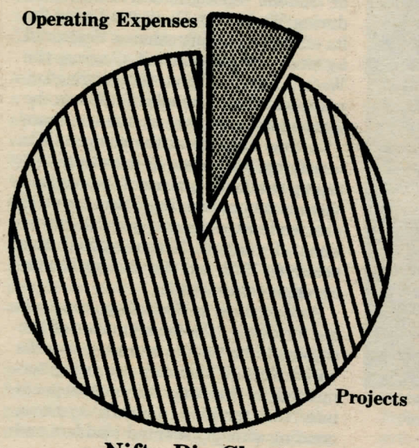
*NEW MEXICO EF! WANTS INFO ON ABUSES. We plan to compile a list of Forest Service abuses within the Southwest Region. We will itemize these abuses and present our demands in person to the FS Southwest Regional Office in Albuquerque on April 21 — John Muir's Birthday. The National Forests within the FS SW Region are: Apache-Sitgreaves NF (main office: Springerville, AZ), Coconino (Flagstaff), Kaibab (Williams), Prescott (Prescott), Tonto (Phoenix), Coronado (Tucson); Gila (Silver City, NM), Lincoln (Alamogordo), Cibola (Albuquerque), Santa Fe (Santa Fe), Carson (Taos), and National Grasslands in Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles (offices in Texline, TX and Cheyenne, OK). Please specify abuses and appropriate demands and send to: NMEF!, 2405 Meadow Rd SW, Alb., NM 87105; 505-873-0299.

*SLC DEMO? Anyone interested in annoying the Forest Circus in Salt Lake City on Muir's Birthday, please contact me. This is not an attempt to start a permanent group; let's just make a little noise on April 21. Contact: Mattew Haun, 1327 Lincoln St #1, SLC, UT 84105; 485-5417.

*MOBILIZATION TO SAVE THE GREAT LAKES. Environmentalists are invited to the May 13-16 Detroit/Windsor/Regional Mobilization to Save the Great Lakes. Schedule includes public forum, May 13; demonstration in Detroit to save the Great Lakes, May 14; conference on Great Lakes ecological crisis, May 15; and non-violent blockade against Detroit trash incinerator, May 16. For information, contact: The Evergreen Alliance, c/o POB 02455, Detroit, MI 48202 (313-832-1738).

*RRR WORKSHOPS. In an attempt to avoid last minute scheduling problems, the 88 RRR committee asks all persons wanting to lead a workshop or be a speaker/musician/entertainer at the rally to preregister by June 1. Contact Skoal Vengeance at POB 361, Republic, WA 99166.

*INFORMATION WANTED. The EF! Biodiversity Task Force has begun a study of the effects of BLM programs on sensitive, Threatened and Endangered species of wildlife, and requests information from both agency and independent biologists and naturalists on the status and distribution of less known species. If you know of species in trouble on BLM lands due to habitat destruction or human caused mortality, write the EF! Biodiversity Task Force, Rt.1, Box 232, Parkersburg, WV 26101. This information is needed to develop administrative, legal and public education programs on behalf of these species and their ecosystems. Anonymity is assured.



Nifty Pie Chart

Montana Earth First! Appeals Gallatin Forest Plan

by Ursa Minor

The Gallatin National Forest in southwestern Montana is one of the largest and wildest of the National Forests. The Gallatin comprises 1,735,412 acres of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE), and includes the Lee Metcalf and Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Areas, along with the Crazy, Bridger, and Gallatin mountain ranges. It holds crucial habitat for Elk, Moose, Mule Deer, Mountain Goats, Bighorn Sheep, Grizzly and Black Bears, Wolverines, Goshawks, Osprey, Bald and Golden Eagles, and numerous of the more diminutive creatures that are overlooked by humans.

Montana Earth First! has appealed the final Forest Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Gallatin National Forest, released in October of 1987. National Forest economic critic Randal O'Toole has called the Gallatin "one of the worst" Forest Plans he has seen. The EF! appeal states:

". . . Montana EF! will be directly affected by the implementation of the Plan and EIS. The timber harvesting, road building, oil and gas, mining, and grazing activities contemplated by the Plan will diminish scenic values, degrade critical wildlife habitat and water quality in the Forest's renowned fisheries, and lower the quality of the recreational experiences of users of the Forest."

Here are some examples of this Plan's failure to provide for maintenance of biological integrity:

WILDERNESS: The Gallatin currently has 715,674 acres of designated Wilderness and an additional 488,400 remain roadless. The Plan recommends a paltry 21,941 acres for Wilderness. Their only recommendations are for Lionhead and Republic Mountain, and these areas have been reduced 1400 acres to cater to snowmobilers. The Plan fails to recommend Wilderness for Cowboy's Heaven (14,000 acres) and Earthquake (19,800) even though these areas are included in the wilderness bills of Senator Max Baucus and Representative Pat Williams. Also left out was the 24,000-acre Hyalite Peaks roadless area, which is in Williams' bill. Gallatin managers plan to develop 25,700 acres of roadless lands in the next 20 years.

ROADS: There are currently 807 miles of road on the Gallatin. The Forest plans to build 710 miles of new road in the next 30 years. In addition, hundreds of miles of road would be rebuilt, and 170 miles of new access road would reach the Forest boundary.

GRIZZLIES: The Gallatin has about 817,400 acres of occupied Grizzly Bear habitat, providing 13% of the habitat in the GYE. The Plan would purportedly manage 100% of occupied habitat in favor of the Grizzly, yet an average 377 acres of occupied habitat would be logged every year, and 14,700 AUMs of grazing would occur yearly in Griz habitat. (An AUM — animal unit month — is the amount of forage consumed by a cow and her calf, or five sheep, in one month.) The Gallatin's record on Grizzly preservation is poor: From 1981 to 1984, 25% of the Grizzly mortality in the GYE occurred on the Gallatin!

WOLVES: The Gallatin managers have no plans to reintroduce the extirpated Gray Wolf, even though the Endangered Species Act mandates that the Forest's managers assure the recovery of its Endangered animals. The Gallatin includes some of the best potential

continued on page 21

Earth First! Foundation Fiscal Report - December 31, 1987

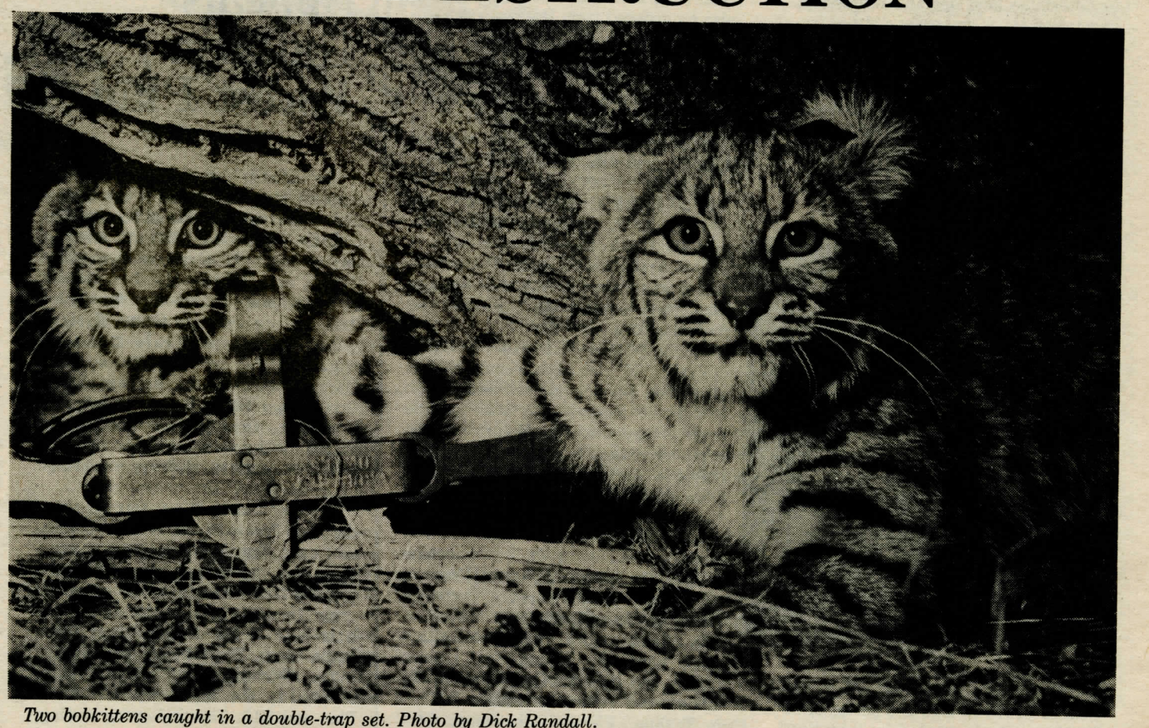
Income:		**$50,239.87**
Contributions to general fund		$36,787.45
Contributions to specific projects		12,568.00
Interest		884.42
Expenditures		**$59,646.30**
Projects		**$55,126.14**
Operating Expenses		**4,520.16**
Contract Services		246.00
Copying		378.20
Meetings		402.78
Postage & Shipping		679.87
Printing & Publications		654.23
Telephone		138.46
Travel		1,663.31
Other Expenses		357.31
Residual 1986 Funds		$18,858.22
Bank Balance 12/31/87		$9,451.80
Projects approved, not yet spent as of 12/31/87		$6,783.00

Projects List 1987

Acid Rain Symposium	$800.00
Appalachian Rendezvous	$250.00
Arizona EF! Newsletter	$750.00
Arizona Rallies	$1,276.00
Biodiversity Task Force	$8,610.00
California Rendezvous	$1,000.00
Canyons and River Environmental Center	$1,200.00
Earth First! Tabloid $750.00	
Earth First! Speakers Bureau	$2,800.00
Florida Earth First! Bioregion Project	$800.00
Free Our Public Lands	$5,000.00
Grand Canyon Uranium Mining Slideshow	$800.00
Grassroots Fundraising Book Project	$95.14
Grassroots Organizing	$3,000.00
Grizzly Bear Bike-a-thon	$650.00
Grizzly Bear Preservation Project	$1,000.00
Humboldt News Service	$1,000.00
Investigative Journalism Report	$3,000.00
Kalmiopsis National Park Proposal	$200.00
"Lifetime of Progress" Graphic	$400.00
Lone Wolf Deep Ecology Medicine Show	$2,000.00
Mateel Project	$1,450.00
Maxxam Clearcutting Information Project	$1,000
Media File Project	$450.00
Midwest Tropical Rainforest Conference	$500.00
North Cascades Bioregional Wilderness proposal	$665.00
Northern Rockies Rendezvous	$575.00
Permaculture Conference	$400.00
Rainforest Network Coordination	$910.00
Round River Rendezvous	$8,295.00
San Juan Ecosystem Mapping	$750.00
John Seed USA Tour	$1,000.00
Southwest Old Growth Forest Plan Review	$250.00
Urban Wild Habitat	$500.00
Wilderness Issues Documentary	$1,000.00
Wilderness On The Rocks Author support	$1,000.00
Wolf Action Project	$1,000.00

U.S. PREDATOR CONTROL — A LEGACY OF DESTRUCTION

by Tanja Keogh



Two bobkittens caught in a double-trap set. Photo by Dick Randall.

The US government Animal Damage Control (ADC) program (a more appropriate name would be Animal Death Corps) has existed since World War I, when the US Department of Agriculture designated funds to eradicate the Gray Wolf and other unwanted species. In 1931 sheep raisers and other livestock interests convinced Congress to pass legislation calling for "the destruction of all mountain lions, wolves, coyotes, bobcats, prairie dogs, gophers, ground squirrels, jackrabbits and other animals injurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, husbandry, game or domestic animals, or that carried disease."

Incredible as it seems, this 1931 law still stands and the bureaucracy it spawned has grown. Huge amounts of funds to conduct the exterminations have been appropriated yearly since then, with approximately $30 million a year now targeted for the destruction of wildlife. Between 1937 and 1970, federal employees killed 23,830 bears, 7255 Mountain Lions, 477,104 Bobcats and Lynx, 2,823,000 Coyotes, 50,283 Red Wolves and 1744 Gray Wolves. These represent only the animals confirmed as ADC victims. Non-target animals killed by ADC's poisons and traps number in the millions and include individuals of almost all large animal species in the US. Bald and Golden Eagles, California Condors, Gray Wolves, Grizzly Bears, Mountain Lions, San Joaquin Kit Foxes and Black-footed Ferrets have suffered regional extinctions and/or reached the brink of complete extinction largely because of ADC trapping and poisoning programs.

The truth of the Animal Damage Control program and its activities is hidden from view, and the program is made palatable to the public with slick propaganda describing it as "dedicated to the protection of resources and crops, health and public safety." The vast majority of the American people remain unaware of how their money is being spent.

Despite being involved in the animal rights and environmental movement for 10 years, I only recently stumbled onto the horrible reality of what is taking place on and around every "ranch" and on almost all of our public lands. Each year in California alone, over 18,000 animals are killed, at a cost to the taxpayer of approximately $3 million, in the ADC program alone. Thousands more are killed by private trappers. Most of these animals are trapped with steel-jaw leghold taps and while the California State Department of Fish and Game has regulations for the use of these traps by hobby fur trappers, requiring traps to be checked at least once every 24 hours, predator control trapping has no such regulations. There are *no* regulations that protect wildlife under the ADC program. According to several government trappers, leghold traps are checked an average of twice a week, or "at the trappers convenience." The program has no regulations regarding the "taking" of Threatened or Endangered species, other than reporting the body count. In short, anything goes when it comes to protecting private ranchers' profits and power.

Hope Ryden describes this power in her book, *God's Dog*. From her experience, ranchers are ". . . unquestionably the best-organized political force in the West. Considering that they represent a rather small fraction of the total Western population, it is surprising to what extent they control state capitols, run state conventions, and send representatives to Washington." This is what one faces when attempting to regulate or stop their activities or welfare programs benefiting them.

Our experience in attempting to ban leghold traps in Nevada County shows the strength of these "good old boys." When hearings on this issue were scheduled, our local Agricultural Commissioner's office and area Farm Bureau, consisting of a handful of area ranchers, were able to mobilize the entire California Farm Bureau Federation, Cattlemen's and Woolgrower's Associations, their many well-paid lobbyists and attorneys, the entire staff from the ADC office in Sacramento, professors from large agricultural colleges (UC Davis), other Ag and "sportsmen's" groups, and ranchers from every surrounding county. Some of these people traveled over 100 miles to protect their right to be unregulated.

None of these people seemed concerned with the suffering inflicted upon millions of animals. While caught in steel-jaw traps, many victims freeze to death, die from thirst or starvation, or are attacked, while helpless, by predators. Some animals struggle so violently in attempts to free themselves that they dislocate their joints, chew off their own paws, or twist off limbs. Freedom is usually short-lived, followed by death from loss of blood, infection, or gangrene.

The ADC program, using trapping as its main "tool," kills thousands of non-target animals each year, including those of Endangered species (e.g., Bald Eagles). Government studies show that about two-thirds of all animals caught in leghold traps are what trappers call "trash" animals. A Denver Wildlife Research Center study, aimed at Coyotes, reported that of 1119 animals trapped, injured or killed, only 138 were the targeted Coyotes. The remaining victims consisted of 21 non-target species, including hawks, Golden Eagles, song birds, rabbits, and deer, as well as 63 domestic animals.

Department of Interior figures state that nationwide 80-100 million animals a year lose their lives to the leghold trap, in "hobby," professional fur, and predator control trapping. Many species have been drastically depleted in numbers, or even become Endangered (the Gray Wolf) or extinct (the Falkland Island Fox and the North American Sea Mink), largely because of trapping. Of the last three free California Condors, two were taken into the captivity, one died in a leghold trap.

Another management "tool" used by the ADC program is the poison 1080, or sodium fluoroacetate. Discovered during World War II, it was hailed for its efficacy in killing canines. Scattered by truck and plane in bait all across the West, it killed millions of scavenging animals, and those animals that fed on the scavengers, and those that fed on those . . . The stability of the compound is terrifying, with none of the victims escaping the death agonies of the original. Victims sometimes take two hours to die, while experiencing painful convulsions. President Nixon banned this poison in 1972, but the Reagan administration reinstated it.

As described in *God's Dog*, "One recipe for death calls for a number of live coyotes to be tied up and their mouths wired shut. While they are being tormented in this way, adrenaline pours into the terrified animal's systems, creating strongly scented bladders and anal glands, which, when cut out of the still-living animals, provide 'passion' bait for poison stations." The "coyote getter" or M-44 is the next step in this process. As a Coyote investigates and pulls on the bait, she is shot in the mouth with sodium cyanide. On contact with the moisture in the Coyote's mouth, or eyes or wherever it hits her, this releases gas, and she is gassed to death or blinded. In their annual report for FY 1986, the ADC program in California proudly states that 747 Coyotes were "taken" with M-44s, and admits to killing 65 non-target mammalian predators "accidentally."

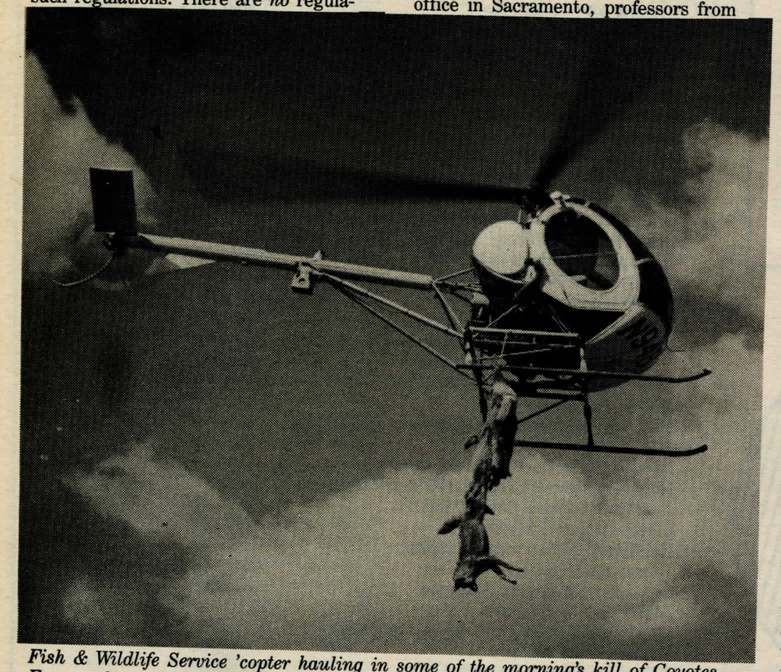
Denning, the practice of burning alive and/or hooking and stabbing Coyote pups in their den, is another "control" method used extensively. Coyotes are also chased by airplanes or helicopters until they drop from exhaustion and roll over and expose their vulnerable underparts in the canine plea for mercy. They are then blasted with gunshot. Trained dogs are also used to pursue and tear apart their wild cousins.

This slaughter, for the most part, has occurred unknown to the American public. If questioned, ADC officials tell us that it is necessary to "protect our valuable resources (livestock) and the public health (from rabies)." Stories of Coyotes mutilating whole flocks of sheep abound, when in actuality, 80-90% of losses due to predation are caused by domestic dogs.

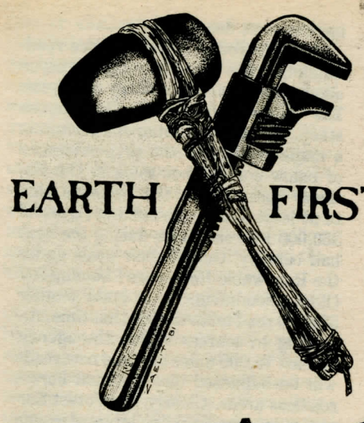
The Animal Damage Control program is a joint federal-state-county program. In California, 38 counties participate. Other states throughout the West have similar participation. Our small county has two full-time government trappers, each earning $35,000 a year. Government field agents speak to livestock groups, exhorting them to sign up for predator control. They boast of the millions of Coyotes that have been exterminated over the years and view each year's tally as the next year's record to be broken.

From the beginning of my investigations I have run into an incredible amount of secrecy and obstructionism from ADC offices. After many months of research and requests under the Freedom of Information Act for specific information regarding the ADC program, I've received nothing but the old run around. Ten years ago information was obtained that showed federal trappers making a dozen or more trips to rid a golf course of a skunk that was digging up the turf, and as many visits to rid a neighborhood of a Raccoon that was eating dog food left outside for someone's pet. Documents showed very little verified Coyote damage and revealed that just a very few individuals used the bulk of the trappers' time.

But now, specific information on this program is nearly impossible to obtain,



Fish & Wildlife Service 'copter hauling in some of the morning's kill of Coyotes. Fur — when prime — is auctioned. Money goes to pay more trappers to kill more predators. Photo by Dick Randall.



SAVE OUR NATIONAL FORESTS!

A Citizens' Primer to Stop U.S. Forest Service Destruction

Forest Service clearcutting in old growth Douglas Fir/Western Hemlock forest adjacent to Olympic National Park, Washington. Photo by US Forest Service, courtesy of Forest Watch *magazine.*

by Howie Wolke

I. AN AGENCY OUT OF CONTROL

The US Forest Service. To the uninitiated, the name conjurs up romantic images of diligent rangers roaming and protecting the woods they love. The Forest Service. To the unknowing, the image is that of a benevolent bureaucracy protecting wilderness and replacing the "rape and ruin" logging of the past with enlightened conservation. The Forest Service. It was their men of yesteryear — Aldo Leopold and Bob Marshall — who above all others invented what was to become today's National Wilderness Preservation System. The Forest Service. Shielded by the myth of stewardship, the illusion of competence, and the lie of alleged ecological responsibility.

In the United States of America today, this agency is the primary force behind the destruction of wilderness ecosystems and healthy habitat. The Forest Service (USFS or simply FS) is the epitome of all that is wrong with bureaucracy, from the Bureau of Reclamation to the Kremlin. The "Freddies" (Forest Rape Eagerly Done & Done In Endless Sequence) must be stopped, before they complete their methodical ruination of our National Forests.

Harsh words? You bet! But the Forest Service has earned those words wherever it manages forests, from the Appalachian hardwoods to the giant conifers of the Pacific Northwest. The steady deterioration of fish and wildlife habitat; alarming reductions in genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity; drastic losses in the opportunities for solitude and quality recreation; and the ugly spreading cancer of bare eroding earth are the legacy that — unless thwarted — the Forest Service will leave us for centuries to come.

It is up to private citizens to stop the bastard children of Gifford Pinchot from reducing the public forests to tree farms laced with an unending profusion of roads and clearcuts. To the agency's plans to continue the carnage, the time has come not just to say "No" but to say "Hell no!"

II. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

During the late 19th century, Americans gradually became aware of the wholesale "cut and run" destruction occurring throughout many of the nation's forests. As a result, in 1891, the US Congress passed the Reservation Act, which included the historic "Forest Reserve Clause." Under the Reservation Act, the President was given authority to withdraw lands from the public domain in order to protect them from the ravages of uncontrolled logging and mining. Under the Reserve Clause, Presidents Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland began to withdraw public lands that would eventually become America's National Forests . The first large-scale forest withdrawal occurred on February 22, 1897, when outgoing president Grover Cleveland moved 21 million acres of western forestlands from the public domain into the Forest Reserve System. Later that year, under President William McKinley, Congress passed "the Organic Act of 1897," which in essence forbade clearcutting but encouraged small-scale selective logging in the Forest Reserves. In 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt signed an executive order which created the US Forest Service. Roosevelt then assigned the new agency to the US Department of Agriculture, and in 1907 he withdrew (under the Reserve Clause) 99 million acres from the public domain, thus creating the bulk of our National Forest System. Roosevelt's withdrawal was probably the single most important conservation act in the young nation's history. The first Chief of the US Forest Service was Gifford Pinchot.

Between 1905 and World War II, the National Forest System grew to nearly its present size. During this time, the Forest Service bureaucracy also grew, but logging remained a secondary use of the forests, a small-scale complement to watershed protection, recreation, and wildlife. (In 1924, Aldo Leopold persuaded the Forest Service to set aside the Gila in New Mexico as our first protected Wilderness.) Prior to World War II, the National Forests never produced more than 5% of the nation's annual

timber supply, and individual tree selection was the predominant method of logging. After the war, though, the FS began to emphasize logging over all other forest uses. Between 1951 and 1969, the annual cut increased more than eight-fold, from 1.5 to 12.8 billion board feet. Clearcutting became the primary logging method and massive habitat destruction occurred throughout the public forests. For example, in Idaho's Payette National Forest during the winter of 1964-65, as a result of clearcutting and extensive roadbuilding along steep unstable slopes, at least 120,000 tons of sediment smothered the spawning beds of about 50,000 Chinook Salmon in the drainage of the South Fork of the Salmon River. Similar, although smaller-scale, disasters were occurring throughout the National Forests as new roads and clearcuts pushed ever deeper into formerly wild areas. By the 1970s, the FS had evolved into a bloated and intractible bureaucracy dedicated to logging and roadbuilding above all else. Today, in order to extract between 10 and 12 billion board feet of timber each year, the FS and its road engineers build about 10,000 miles of new road each year.

III. THE PRESENT

Recent laws have reinforced the Forest Service's destructive policies. Guided by the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976 — the law that legalized the ongoing practice of clearcutting in the National Forests — today's FS is an agency under seige, plagued with internal strife as more and more citizens and lower level employees rebel against its single-minded dedication to development.

Despite the atrocities of the last four decades, within the National Forests remain many of America's unprotected (*de facto*) wildernesses. About 50 million acres of these sublime sanctuaries for evolution still survive in the National Forests, and it is the disposition of these lands — in other words, either protecting them as Congressionally-designated Wilderness or opening them to logging, roadbuilding and other destructive practices — that is the focus of our most intense public land controversy. Almost without fail, the FS opposes protection. In 1985, arrogant (now former) Forest Service Chief Max Peterson admitted that the Freddies were destroying about a million and a half acres of de facto wilderness each year! That is, roads, clearcuts, and other developments are annually laying waste to a wilderness over twice the size of Rhode Island! And the agency projects that holocaust to continue until well beyond the year 2000.

[*ed. note: In this tabloid, 'Wilderness' with a capital 'W' refers to lands so designated by Congress; 'wilderness' with a small 'w' refers to roadless but undesignated wildlands. 'Roadless Area' when capitalized refers to areas officially inventoried by the Forest Service as roadless.*]

In the late 1970s the Forest Service undertook its second nationwide study of roadless and undeveloped lands (second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, or RARE II). The FS recommended for Wilderness designation a mere 15 million acres — primarily of rock and ice — out of approximately 80 million acres that remained wild. Since RARE II, Congress has passed so-called "Wilderness bills" for most states with substantial National Forestlands. (Idaho and Montana are notable exceptions.) These bills have "released" millions of acres of roadless wildlands to FS-sponsored development. Today the FS is completing its first round of Forest-wide "Land Management Plans" as required by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). *Every one* of these plans proposes to open even more wild country to development, and *every one* of these plans, in effect, proposes to continue to turn diverse forests into even-aged monocultures and to bulldoze, develop, and destroy a magnificent domain shaped by 3.5 billion years of organic evolution. As the RARE II controversy fades, and as the first round of Forest Plans is completed (NFMA mandates revisions at 10-15 year intervals), conservation activists will be forced to find new ways to halt the entrenched juggernaut of National Forest habitat destruction. The Forest Service must be stopped!

IV. NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT TODAY

Multiple Abuse in the Public Forests

There are many good men and women in the US Forest Service, particularly within the lower echelons of the agency. Unfortunately, because Forest Service promotion policy rewards budget building, agency loyalty, and a pro-development bias, decision-makers who have advanced through the FS hierarchy tend to be those most dedicated to the government's destructive version of multiple use management.

In the broad sense, multiple use includes outdoor recreation; habitat protection; restoration for rare, Threatened, and Endangered species; maintaining diverse gene pools; scientific study; and watershed and airshed protection; as well as grazing and logging. To most Forest managers, though, "multiple use" primarily connotes commodity production and energy-intensive motorized recreation — that is, logging, roadbuilding, livestock grazing, mineral development, resort development, and off-road vehicles (ORVs). Although the myth is of competent professional forest managers producing an array of goods and services while maintaining a quality forest environment, the reality is widespread ecological destruction. Here is a brief look at the reality of multiple use.

LOGGING: Although the National Forests only contribute about a fifth of the nation's timber production, logging is the activity around which virtually all other Forest Service actions revolve. As we shall soon see, the environmental consequences of the Forest Service timber program are indeed far-reaching. Unfortunately, most of the high productivity timbered areas in the National Forests have already been roaded and logged over.

Contrary to the myth of sustained yield management, most of these sites have been over-cut to the extent that they will not be able produce much additional timber for decades to come, until second growth stands are ready for "harvest." Therefore, in order to maintain an annual national "harvest" of 10-12 billion board feet, the FS must open new areas to logging each year. These remaining roadless areas and other remaining unlogged habitat islands tend to be high, steep, and inaccessible areas of inherently low productivity. Because of this, the federal government spends millions of dollars in subsidies each year to encourage timber companies to continue buying National Forest timber.

The subsidies allow private companies to profit by logging public forests that would not be profitable to log in a free market situation today. In turn, large-scale logging maintains the "need" for the huge bureaucratic corps(e) of timber foresters, road engineers, and associated employees. Indeed, the costs of road construction, administration, and reforestation (the Forest Service pays, either directly or indirectly for these activities) frequently exceed the actual value of the timber, resulting in huge net losses to the US Treasury. In 1985 alone, these "below cost" timber sales cost the American taxpayer about 600 million dollars, according to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Thus, taxpayers foot the bill for the destruction of our remaining National Forest wilderness. Even in the Yellowstone Ecosystem — world-renowned for wildlife and recreation — below cost timber sales are common. In the six National Forests surrounding Yellowstone National Park (Bridger-Teton, Targhee, Shoshone, Custer, Gallatin, and Beaverhead), proposed Forest Plans would result in an annual net loss from timber management of $22 million each year. Many of these below cost sales will be in unprotected roadless areas, Grizzly Bear habitat, and valuable recreation lands. Nationwide, logging is the primary threat to the ecological health of the National Forests. (Specific impacts will be discussed in the next section.)

Unfortunately, in spite of increasing public opposition to its fanatical emphasis on logging, the Freddies are now proposing not to decrease, but to *further increase* logging in the National Forests. According to a recent study by The Wilderness Society, proposed Forest Plans nationwide call for a *25% overall increase* (over the average annual cut of recent years) in logging during the next decade!

ROADS: Today Forest Service roadbuilding costs the American taxpayer about *half a billion dollars* each year. The expense of roadbuilding across steep, unstable mountainous terrain is a major reason for the preponderance of below cost timber sales in the National Forests. Yet, the Freddies plan to at least double the current figure of 350,000 FS road miles during the next half century. One of their goals under the Renewable Resources Planning Act (1985 amendments) is to build another 580,000 road miles during that time. According to sources within the agency, at least 75,000 miles of these new roads will be bulldozed into National Forest roadless areas. Clearly, the Forest Service is on a roadbuilding binge of insane proportions.

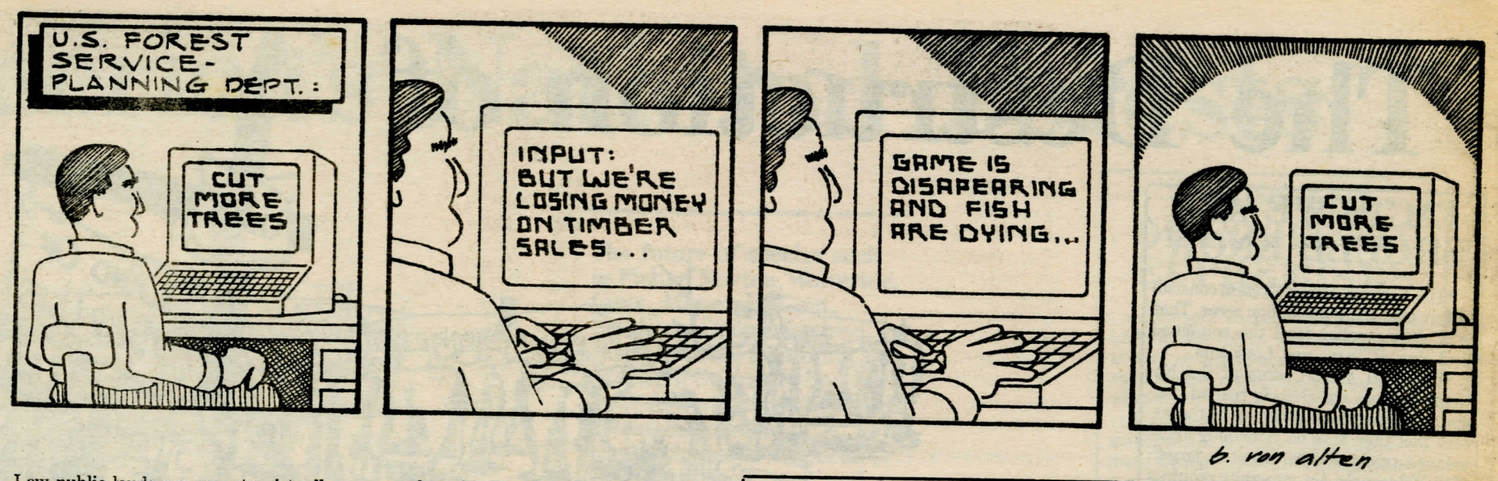
Most National Forest roads are either funded by direct Congressional appropriation or by "purchaser credits." For 1988, Congress appropriated 172 million dollars for FS road construction. This massive direct subsidy to the timber industry funds the most destructive forest road projects. These roads are used to penetrate large roadless areas, disqualifying them from Wilderness consideration and opening even larger areas to more roads, clearcuts, off-road vehicles, poaching, and mineral exploration. Purchaser credit roads are also a very real, though indirect, subsidy to the timber industry. For most major timber sales the FS subtracts the estimated roadbuilding cost from the stumpage price of the timber, in exchange for the purchaser building the road. Roads built under this type of agreement are purchaser credit roads. Purchaser credits are used to finance most of the short spur roads to individual timber sale cutting units. Most years, purchaser credit road miles exceed those financed directly by Congress.

Roads, clearcuts, and other developments in the National Forests are annually laying waste to a wilderness over twice the size of Rhode Island!

OFF-ROAD VEHICLES: Many owners of 4-wheel drive "muscle wagons," jeeps, dirt bikes, mountain bikes, three-wheelers, snow machines, and various other ORVs claim some nebulous "right" to ride at will throughout the forests. ORVs have no redeeming value whatsoever. They produce no material benefit, waste fuel, destroy the outdoor experience for others, cause erosion, foul streams, disrupt soil relationships, harass wildlife, cost money to manage, and should be outlawed. Yet the Forest Service often promotes ORV use as a "legitimate multiple use." Today, almost all non-Wilderness National Forestlands are open to ORVs. According to a 1977 Council on Environmental Quality report, "ORVs have damaged every kind of ecosystem found in the United States."

MINERALS: Under the 1872 Mining

"It's the public participation that makes the National Forest planning process work." Cartoon by Robert Shetterly.


U.S. FOREST SERVICE-PLANNING DEPT.:
CUT MORE TREES
INPUT: BUT WE'RE LOSING MONEY ON TIMBER SALES...
GAME IS DISAPPEARING AND FISH ARE DYING...
CUT MORE TREES
b. von alten

Law public lands are open to virtually unrestrained mineral exploration and development. This law covers "hard rock" minerals such as copper, lead, and zinc. Under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, exploration and development rights to fossil fuels and a few other minerals such as phosphate are leased to private companies *at the discretion of the government*. The public has little say in how and where mining and drilling activities occur. For example, during the late 1960s and early 70s, Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) bureaucrats secretly leased about two million acres of Wyoming's Bridger-Teton National Forest to oil companies. (The BLM manages the sub-surface rights on much of the National Forestland.) Altogether, oil leases cover nearly 18 million acres of the National Forests. Roads, oil rigs, pipelines, powerlines, processing plants, stripmines, timber sales, poachers, ORVs and the loss of wildlife habitat — often in previously roadless areas — frequently follow mineral leasing. There is a growing consensus that our public land mining laws are in need of major overhaul.

RECREATION ADMINISTRATION: The National Forests provide more recreation user days than do all the National Parks combined. The Forest Service often argues that big roadbuilding budgets and below cost timber sales are necessary because they "benefit" various forest users. The bureaucrats often cite recreation and administration as beneficiaries of continued wildland industrialization. Yet almost nobody — except the loggers and bureaucrats — want the roads and clearcuts. Wildlife biologists, hunters, fishers, picnickers, hikers, skiers, horseback riders, even many small-scale independent loggers are all saying "Enough!"

WILDERNESS: In 1936, legendary conservationist Bob Marshall conducted the first National Forest wilderness inventory. Marshall identified 150 million de facto wilderness acres within the National Forests. Although Congress has protected over 32 million National Forest acres under the Wilderness Act of 1964, since Marshall's inventory the Forest Service has presided over the destruction of more than 60 million acres of wilderness. As we've seen, the Freddies are now liquidating about 1.5 million acres of de facto wilderness each year. Except where extremely steep slopes, alpine tundra, or rock and ice predominate, the FS opposes Wilderness protection nearly everywhere in the National Forests. Agency plans to liquidate de facto wilderness are a matter of record at any of the eight Forest Service regional offices. For example, in Region 1 (Montana and northern Idaho) during the next 10 years, the FS plans to road, log, or otherwise develop 2 million acres of the 8.4 million de facto wilderness acres remaining. Substantial portions of roadless lands contiguous to the Bob Marshall, River of No Return, Selway-Bitterroot, and Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Areas are in grave jeopardy. So are portions of northern Idaho's Mallard-Larkins Roadless Area, Montana's West Pioneers and the Allan Mountain Roadless Area along the Montana/Idaho border. Roads are being bulldozed and clearcuts are spreading in spectacular roadless areas such as these, throughout the National Forests . . . right now!

Of course, our remaining unprotected wildlands consist of far more than just spectacular, steep, recreation lands. They provide some of the last available habitat in the 48 states for Endangered and Threatened species such as the Gray Wolf and Grizzly Bear. They also provide refuge for species that require either the solitude of wilderness, the habitat provided by old growth forests, or both. The future of species such as Fisher, Pine Marten, Wolverine, Lynx, Mountain Goat, Northern Flying Squirrel, Northern Bog Lemming, Northern Goshawk, Northern Spotted Owl, Harlequin Duck, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-cockaded Woodpecker, Elegant Trogon, Rough-skinned Newt and various anadromous salmonoids depends in no small measure upon the future of our remaining unprotected National Forest wildlands. And in a larger sense, the continued evolution of many species of vertebrates depends to a great extent upon wilderness preservation, in the National Forests and elsewhere.

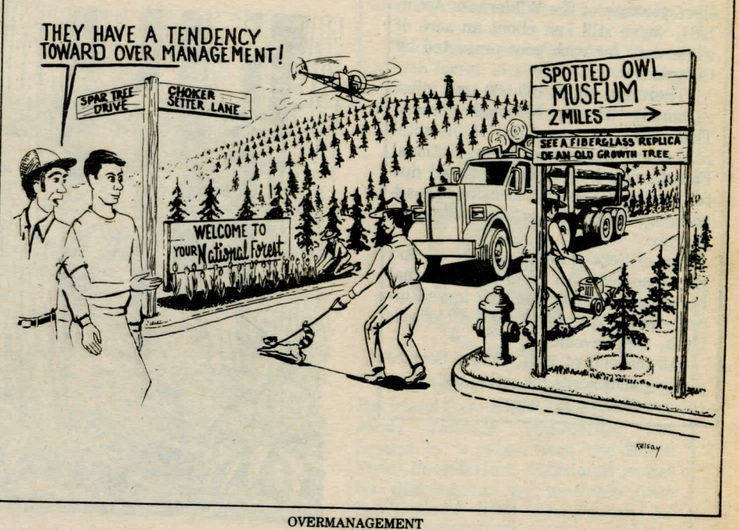
RANGE: Like most other public lands, the National Forests are plagued by severe overgrazing. Nationwide, fewer than 35,000 cattlemen depend upon the public lands for at least a portion of their operation, and all the public lands produce less than 2% of America's red meat supply! Even in the 11 western public lands states, only 12% of the forage used by livestock comes from the public lands. Yet over half of the National Forestlands are currently allotted for cattle and sheep grazing.

Forest Service clearcut and logging deck on steep slope.
Photo courtesy of Forest Watch *magazine.*

THE MYTH OF MULTIPLE USE

According to the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960, the National Forests "shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes." However noble and environmentally sound the idea of multiple use once may have seemed, it is becoming abundantly clear that in practice the idea hasn't worked. Behind the smokescreen of multiple use, the Forest Service has clearcut millions of acres and crisscrossed its domain with one of the most extensive road systems on Earth. The Freddies have clearcut along the western boundary of Yellowstone National Park; promoted a dirt bike race in prime Griz habitat on Montana's Flathead National Forest; clearcut the perimeter of Mt. St. Helens shortly after its 1980 eruption (in order to preclude Congress from designating a large National Monument); logged two *designated* Wilderness Areas in East Texas under the guise of insect control; supported James Watt's failed attempt to open designated Wildernesses to oil leasing; clearcut sacred Indian religious sites throughout the Northwest; and applied carcinogenic herbicides to logged over lands in order to kill deciduous species that compete with the preferred (by timber cutters) conifers. Multiple use has damaged watersheds, eliminated entire populations of rare species, destroyed recreation opportunities on millions of acres for backcountry users, reduced Elk and other game populations throughout the West, and promoted the development of a non-sustainable National Forest-dependent timber industry. Multiple use is anthropocentric and encourages bad forestry. Indeed, the very word "use" carries with it anti-wilderness connotations. Multiple use does not recognize the intrinsic value and rights of ecosystems, species, subspecies and populations.

Earth First! suggests that our National Forests instead be managed for *multiple benefits* based upon the *intrinsic value* of evolving natural systems, species, subspecies, and populations. Wilderness — and indeed, healthy habitat in general — produces the benefits of pure air and water, diverse gene pools, abundant game, refuge for rare and imperiled species, and opportunities for quality recreation and scientific study, to name but a few. The idea of intrinsic value would provide a philosophical basis for allowing some parts of the planet to simply *be* — to evolve unfettered from human constraints. Of course, just changing the name of the beast will not in itself change its nature. But our public lands — in particular our National Forests — are a long-term investment in the health of our portion of the planet. If we are to have both healthy living systems and sustainable use we must radically alter both the language and the substance of modern public land management.


THEY HAVE A TENDENCY TOWARD OVER MANAGEMENT!
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WELCOME TO YOUR National Forest
Kelsay

OVERMANAGEMENT
by Bill Kelsay

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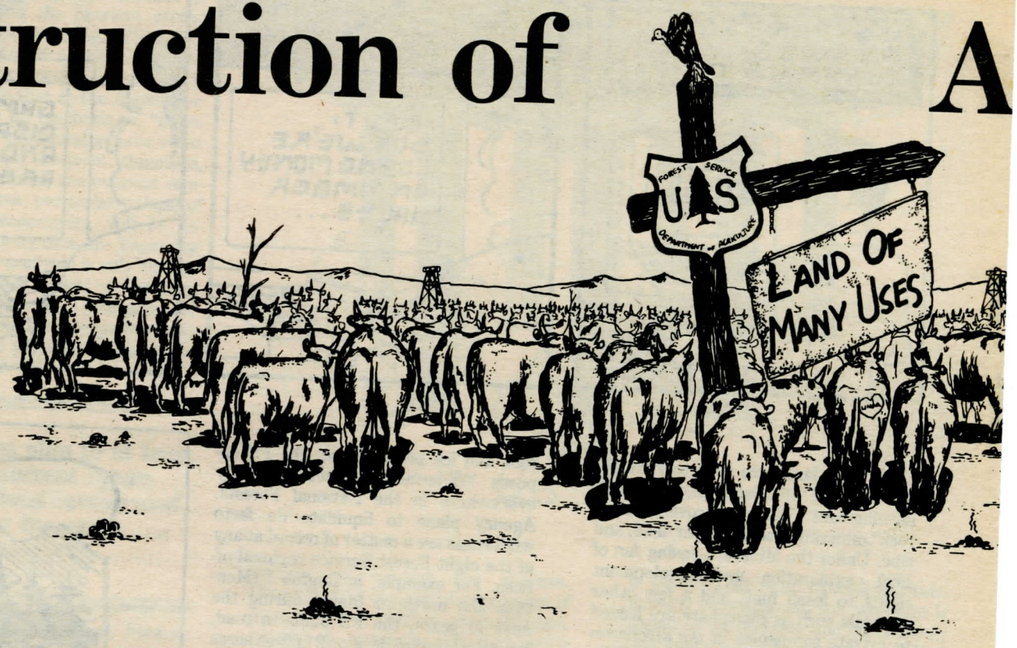


FACTS WE ALL SHOULD KNOW

*The National Forest System consists of approximately 190 million acres. That is slightly smaller than the combined land area of Texas and Louisiana.

*Over 100 million acres of the National Forests are *already* roaded, logged, or otherwise developed to the extent that they have no remaining undeveloped tracts of 5000 acres or larger. (The Wilderness Act generally requires an undeveloped tract to be 5000 acres or larger in order to qualify for protection.)

*Only 17% of the National Forest System (just over 32 million acres) is designated Wilderness. Another 50 million acres are roadless and undeveloped but vulnerable to FS mismanagement.

*The Forest Service is destroying about 1.5 million acres of this de facto wilderness each year.

*There are already over 350,000 miles of roads in the National Forests, not including other federal, state, and county rights of way. That is roughly equivalent to 14 times the circumference of the Earth.

*Less than 2% of the land area of the contiguous 48 states is protected as Wilderness.

*About 20% of the nation's wood fiber production comes from the National Forests.

*The Forest Service employs over twice as many civil engineers nationwide as it does wildlife biologists.

*At least 75,000 miles of new road will be built in the remaining National Forest de facto wilderness, if proposed National Forest Management Plans are enacted.

*The Forest Service is building almost 10,000 miles of new road each year, at an annual cost to taxpayers of about *half a billion* dollars!

*For Fiscal Year 1988, Congress appropriated $172 million for Forest Service road construction. These "public works" roads are in addition to the purchaser credit roads which are another huge subsidy to the timber industry.

*The Forest Service clearcut *a quarter million* acres of forest in FY 1985.

*In 1985, below cost (and environmentally destructive) timber sales cost the American taxpayer approximately 600 million dollars, according to the OMB.

*In 1986 the Forest Service put 512 timber sales up for bid in Congressionally-released Roadless Areas. This does not include sales in roadless lands that were excluded from RARE II, as these lands don't legally require Congressional "release" for development. It also does not include illegal timber sales in Roadless Areas not released by Congress. The FS has on many occasions attempted to conduct sales in areas not released, although Earth First! and other environmental groups have at least delayed many of these sales.

*Since 1936 we've lost almost two acres of National Forest for each acre that Congress has protected. Even since passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964, we've still lost about an acre of wilderness for each acre protected by Congress.

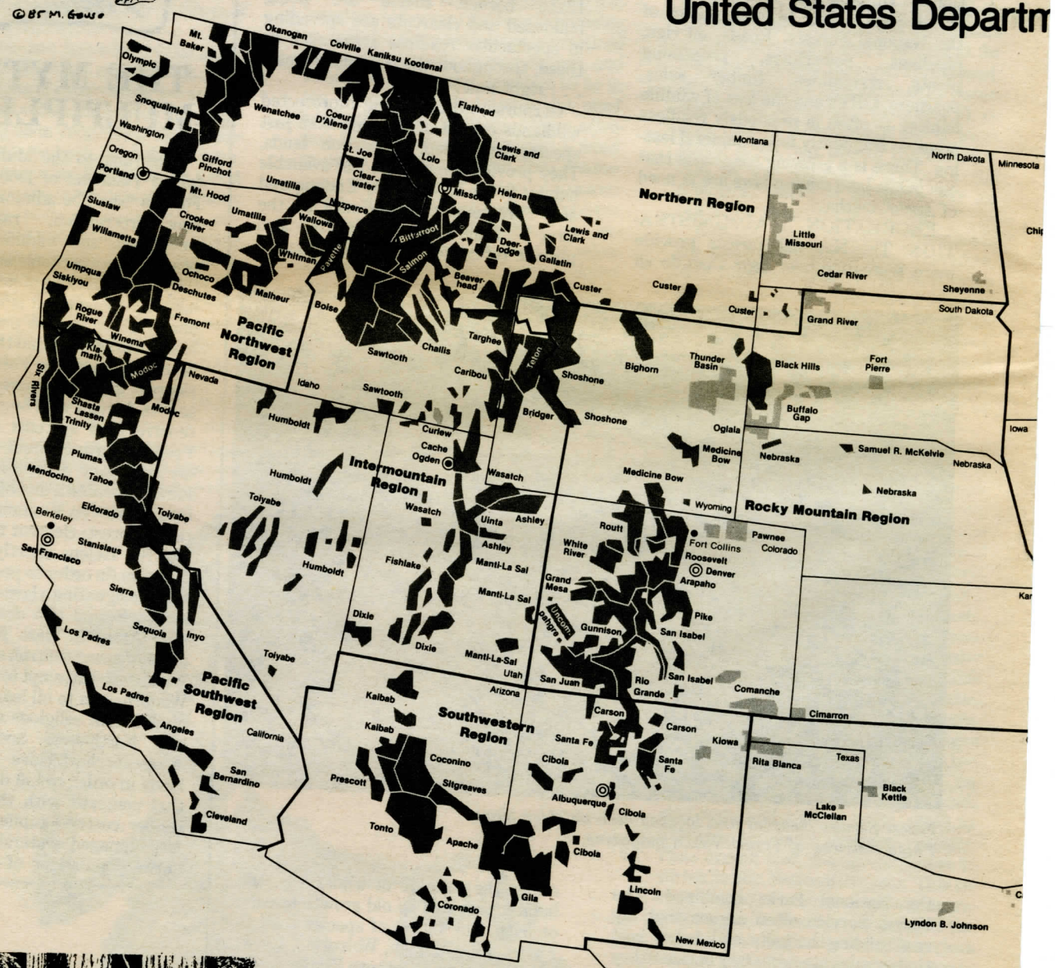
*There are about 100,000 trail miles remaining in the National Forests. That's less than one-third of the total road miles, and in recent years National Forest trails have been neglected due to the Forest Service's focus upon road-building. Trail mileage has decreased sharply.

*As of September 30, 1987, oil and gas leases covered 18 million National Forest acres. Over half the leased acreage is in Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada.

*At the end of 1987, Forest Service grazing allotments for cattle and sheep covered 101,372,771 acres.

The Forest

United States Departm



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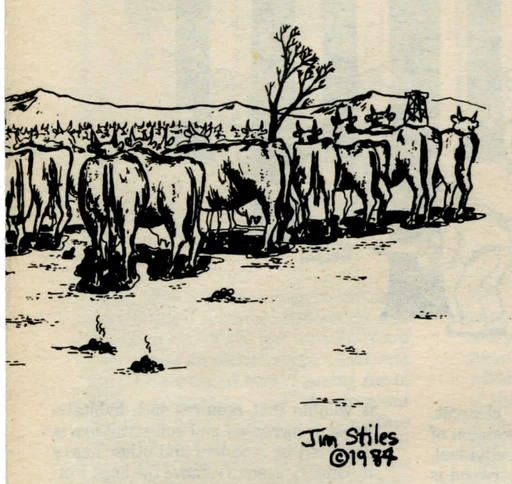

The future of species such as Fisher, Marten, Wolverine, Lynx, Mountain Goat, Northern Flying Squirrel, Northern Bog Lemming, Northern Goshawk, Northern Spotted Owl, Harlequin Duck, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-cockaded Woodpecker, Rough-skinned Newt and various anadromous salmonoids depends in no small measure upon the future of our remaining unprotected National Forest wildlands.

GLOSSARY OF FORESTRY EUPHEMISMS

Harvest: To chop down trees; to log; to level forests; to clearcut. The term is used to falsely equate natural forest communities with crops such as corn or wheat.

Even Aged Management: A timber management system designed to replace the natural forest community with a single species monoculture of trees that are all about the same age. Another term for clearcutting.

Sanitation Cut: Clearcutting to rid the forest of natural pathogens or insects such as the Mountain Pine Beetle, with which forests have evolved for millennia.

Type Conversion: A general term for destroying a naturally diverse forest and replacing it with a monoculture. Clearcutting is the first step. Then the Freddies employ some combination of bulldozers, napalm, fire, or herbicides to prepare the remaining soil for a single species even-aged plantation. The FS routinely does this in the South and in the East, where fast growing pines are more profitable for loggers than are diverse hardwoods or mixed forests. Also, the complete destruction of a natural forest.

Site preparation: The use of bulldozers, napalm, fire, or herbicides to prepare the ground for a monoculture.

Rotation: The age at which a forest stand is clearcut.

Multiple Use: Multiple Abuse: logging, mining, roadbuilding, grazing, resort development, and motorized recreation. The religion of all Forest Service employees who wish to advance in the bureaucracy.

Mitigation: A token attempt to justify a destructive action. For example, to justify a proposed timber sale in Grizzly habitat, the FS might order some of its employees to reuse their styrofoam coffee cups, in order to save the ozone.

Access: (n) A road. (vb) To build a road.

Resource: A piece of the natural environment that can be sold for profit.

Resource Manager: A bureaucrat whose continued existence depends upon the continued exploitation of "resources."

Forest Protection: Spraying dangerous chemicals on the woods to kill native insects such as the Spruce Budworm. Also, bulldozing firelines, building roads, and dumping water and chemicals on lightning-caused fires. Also, clearcutting the forest to prevent the above from occurring.

The Process: A clever FS device designed to wear down opponents of multiple abuse through endless meetings, hearings, negotiations, documents, and financial stress. This Freddie tactic works.

Mature Forest: A timber stand that has reached its peak annual increment of growth, and therefore is ready for "harvest." A forest that has reached rotation age; a forest that, according to the Forest Service, needs to be clearcut.

Overmature and Decadent: An old growth forest. Actually, the concept of multiple use, the US Forest Service.

Service
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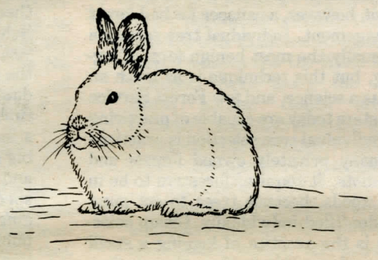

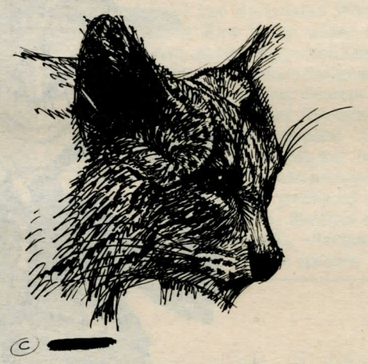

Howie Wolke attended forestry school at the University of New Hampshire where he received a degree in environmental studies. He moved to Wyoming in the mid-1970s where he became the Wyoming Representative for Friends of the Earth and a founder of the Wyoming Wilderness Association. He currently lives in Montana where he owns and operates Wild Horizons, a wilderness guiding and outfitting business offering trips throughout the Northern Rockies and the Southwest. He has spent the last fifteen years of his life trying to protect endangered wild lands in the National Forests. He is a founder of Earth First!. Howie is currently completing a book which offers a detailed critique of the failure of wilderness preservation in the United States, entitled "Wilderness on the Rocks."

EARTH FIRST!
No Compromise in the Defense of Mother Earth!

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V. THE IMPACT OF LOGGING AND ROADS

CLEARCUTTING: Clearcuts look terrible — many resemble a war zone — but aesthetics are only a small part of the picture. Clearcutting, the predominant mode of timber production in the National Forests, devastates forest ecosystems. In a clearcut, all trees are removed from a large area, typically 30-40 acres but sometimes much larger.

The goal of clearcutting is two-fold. First is the immediate goal of selling a large quantity of timber. Second, the Forest Service replaces the natural forest community, which often consists of various tree species of different ages, sizes, and genetic composition, with an even-aged monoculture of trees of the commercially preferred species. Slash burning and herbicide spraying are often utilized to prepare the abused site for the new forest monoculture.

Clearcutting always causes erosion and can degrade water quality in a variety of ways. Sometimes it causes mass slope failure with disastrous consequences, as it did in early 1965 in the South Fork of the Salmon River in Idaho. In essence, clearcutting is genocide. In many forests, the post-clearcut monoculture consists of young trees which have been carefully selected for certain genetic traits such as rapid growth, straight boles, and resistance to natural forest pathogens. The long-term ramifications of this intentional reduction in genetic diversity are unknown, but most likely will include reductions in the ability of forest species to survive and adapt — that is, to evolve.

Clearcutting reduces habitat and eliminates entire populations of species that are already rare, Threatened, or Endangered. Because forests in the late stages of ecological succession constitute a much lower portion of the total forest environment than ever before (because of human activity), species such as Spotted Owl, Goshawk, Red Crossbill, Three-toed Woodpecker, Marten, Fisher, and Northern Flying Squirrel are becoming increasingly rare. These species, known to ecologists as "K species," are being replaced by the generally much more abundant "R species," those which rapidly colonize logged over or otherwise disturbed habitats. White-tailed Deer, Striped Skunk, and Savannah Sparrow are examples of R species.

After all the trees are removed , workers use bulldozers, chainsaws, fire, or chemicals to level the remaining vegetation. The actual tree-felling destroys nests, roosts, dens and escape cover for forest animals, and kills outright many of the slower mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates. The newborn of faster animals such as deer are also killed. Slash burning, which often follows the logging, fries many small animals such as chipmunks.

In areas characterized by large blocks of contiguous forest, clearcuts fragment habitat, leaving only "habitat islands" of undisturbed forest, which are often too small to support the normal array of deep forest species. Clearcuts and roads impede migration, thus reducing gene flow. This leads to inbreeding depression, genetic drift, and other genetic problems within the habitat island. Top trophic level carnivores and other species that are already rare are particularly vulnerable to local extinction due to habitat fragmentation.

Forest ecologists are only now beginning to understand some of the more subtle effects of clearcutting. For example, most North American forests depend upon a symbiotic relationship between various species of soil fungi (mycorrhizal fungi) and the roots of trees and shrubs. Mycorrhizae improve uptake of water nutrients, and forest growth is stymied when the fungi are are absent. Clearcuts destroy mycorrhizal relationships, and in some areas eliminate populations of animals which spread mycorrhizae spores. In heavily clearcut landscapes it may take many years for mycorrhizal relationships to become reestablished.

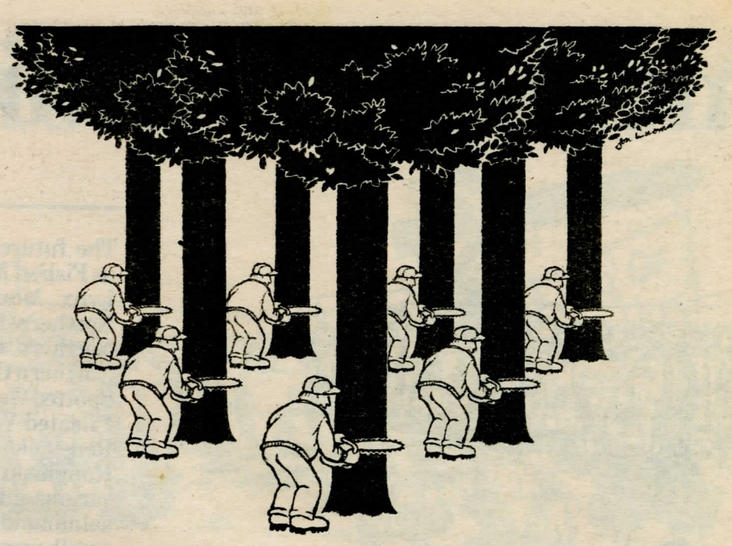
Mature forests are extremely efficient at nutrient cycling. Generally, even on unproductive sites, forests slowly build up a nutrient capital in their biomass, so tightly recycling nutrients that at any given time, the soil is relatively sterile. Natural disturbances such as lightning, fire, wind, and forest pathogens create openings for early succession species (R species) without removing much of the nutrient capital from the site. Clearcutting, on the other hand, removes much of that capital. Although there is a paucity of studies, it seems probable that as the Forest Service increases its emphasis on "intensive" forestry (unnatural genetic selection, herbicides, frequent thinnings, and short rotations), the nutrient capital on many sites, particularly those of low natural productivity, will be depleted. Some scientists are beginning to suspect that acid rain is only one culprit in the dying forests of Germany. After many centuries of intensive tree culture, nutrient and mycorrhizae depletion may be partially to blame for the forest death (*Waldsterben*).

The Freddies plan to at least double the current figure of 350,000 Forest Service road miles during the next half century.

Throughout the National Forests, there are thousands of cut-over acres in which attempts at regeneration have failed. There, the environmental effects of clearcutting are tremendously magnified. And throughout the National Forests, clearcuts continue to spread like a cancer. Even in the diverse eastern hardwood forests, where natural processes almost never produced even-aged single-species stands, the Forest Service utilizes clearcutting and monocultures as a primary method of timber management.

The above are just a few of the unfortunate results of clearcutting. The ramifications of clearcutting are at once blatant and subtle. Moreover, they vary depending upon geography, aspect, elevation, soil, bedrock, and forest type. Due to the complexity of natural forest ecosystems, the consequences of drastic alterations such as clearcutting can never be fully understood. Clearcutting does not emulate any natural process. There is no biological justification for the practice. The motivation for clearcutting is purely economic. Clearcutting destroys the natural diversity of forest ecosystems and should be outlawed.

OTHER KINDS OF LOGGING: "Seed tree" cuts and "shelterwood" cuts are slight variations in the clearcutting theme. Seed trees are isolated mature trees of desirable phenotypes left by the loggers to re-seed the clearcut. (Phenotype is the actual expression of genetic traits within an individual, population, or species.) Shelterwood is a sparse overstory of such trees; the overstory is removed when a new forest stand has been established.



On the other hand, selection logging may, in some cases, be an ecologically acceptable method of tree cutting. It is *not*, however, a panacea for bad forest management. Individual tree selection is usually the most benign form of logging, but this technique is as much an art as a science, and few Forest Service foresters today are capable of practicing it. Individual tree selection is practiced in many privately owned forests and woodlots. It requires foresters to be in the woods, because trees to cut must be identified individually. Group selection is the practice of logging a small group of trees at one time, thus producing a small opening in the continuous forest. Many of the ecological problems associated with clearcutting are reduced by utilizing individual tree selection or group selection, because selection logging maintains a forested environment at all times.

Generally speaking, where logging is deemed an appropriate land use, selection is preferable to clearcutting. But even where selection is employed, there are important differences between a managed forest and a natural one. For example, even in the best managed forests, snags, fallen logs, and broken-topped trees are rare, and therefore so is wildlife that requires such habitats. Erosion increases and soil structure is impacted by skidders and other heavy machinery used to remove the logs. Furthermore, all forms of logging, including selection, require extensive road networks. As we shall soon see, FS roadbuilding is probably the greatest threat to the ecological health of most National Forests. The big question, then, is *where* is logging appropriate. Selection is better than clearcutting, yes, but major impacts do result from the practice. The National Forests produce only a small portion of the nation's timber supply, but these lands contain a disproportionate share of habitat for big game; habitat for rare, Threatened, and Endangered species; healthy watersheds; and above all, wilderness. Logging may be a legitimate use of some public lands, but overall the contribution of the National Forests to the ecological health of the planet far exceeds the value of their timber.

BOY! THIS IS FUN!
U.S.
FRED
PROPERTY OF U.S. GOVT.
THE DONUTS
BUSH IN '88
CANYON FROG ©4/86
LOOK!! OUT IN THE WOODS! UP IN THE TREES!
IT'S A BULLDOZER! IT'S A B-52! NO! NO!!
IT'S SUPERFREDDIE!!
STRONGER THAN A GARLIC PIZZA....
FASTER THAN A SPEEDING LOG TRUCK....
ABLE TO CLEARCUT 500 ACRES IN THE WINK OF AN EYE!
WHO, SOMETIMES DISGUISED AS GOOD-NATURED
CLYDE PULPWOOD...
KINDLY PROTECTOR OF OUR FORESTS, RIVERS & WILDLIFE,
FIGHTS A NEVER-ENDING BATTLE
FOR MORE DAMS, MORE WINNEBAGOS AND
MORE PLYWOOD, MORE ROADS, MORE COWPIES, MORE SKI RESORTS,

ROADS: Most National Forestlands are steep and mountainous. Therefore, most National Forest roads follow valley or canyon bottoms, destroying riparian habitats, or they are bulldozed across precipitous slopes, creating ugly eroding gashes across the landscape. Forest roads probably cause more environmental damage than any other forestry activity.

On the average, each mile of forest road directly obliterates five acres of forest. Thus, the 350,000 miles of existing National Forest roads are roughly equivalent to an unreclaimed stripmine of 1,750,000 acres! Worse, each mile of road opens many square miles of forest for ORVers, poachers, and slob hunters. Clearcuts and other logging methods, with all of their ecological impacts, usually follow roads. Roads make it easier for humans to reach sensitive wildlife habitats that formerly were protected by difficult or long access. Roads transform de facto wilderness into managed forest, thus putting more and more recreation pressure on remaining unroaded areas, protected and not. Roads obliterate and replace trails, often by following the same drainage bottoms. Thus overall trail mileage continues to shrink in the National Forests. This results, again, in more crowding on remaining trails. Road construction is the major culprit in the demise of America's trails. Road construction always causes erosion; streams are often clogged with sediment when spring runoff or heavy rains occur. Sediment pollution destroys spawning beds, increases water temperatures, promotes algae blooms, and encourages non-native and "rough" fish to become established. Roads fragment habitat, creating barriers to migration for various species (see above), and roads eliminate populations of wilderness-dependent species such as Grizzly, Lynx, Wolverine, Harlequin Duck, Mountain Lion and Mountain Goat. Roads also reduce populations of Elk, Moose, and other game.

Roadbuilding and logging destroy de facto wilderness. Although the Forest Service admits it is destroying about 1.5 million wilderness acres each year — that is, 1.5 million acres within roadless areas of 5000 acres or more — this figure understates the problem. In truth, any road built through unroaded habitat, however small, is damaging. Even tiny roadless enclaves within heavily roaded terrain provide security for many kinds of wildlife. The reduc-

tion or elimination of various wildlife populations means an overall reduction in biodiversity on all three levels: ecosystem, species, and genetic. That means a reduction in the stability of forest ecosystems and in their ability to recover from natural and human-caused disturbances. Roads also provide avenues for exotic species to invade wild habitats. And roads kill directly, too. Many of the estimated one million animals killed annually on roads in the US die on Forest Service roads.

Forest Service apologists deny that the agency is on a roadbuilding binge; they claim the roads are merely a necessary support for various kinds of forest management, such as clearcutting (one begins to wonder if the FS realizes there is any other kind of forest management). But FS roadbuilding has increased each decade since World War II: it averaged 5200 miles per year in the 1960s, 8500 miles per year in the '70s, and now nearly 10,000 miles of new road each year. (This includes all new roads on the National Forests, both purchaser credit and public works roads, but not upgraded pre-existing roads. In addition to building new roads, the FS "improves" thousands of miles of roads each year.) *Webster's* defines "binge" as "an unrestrained outburst." Much like the alcoholic who rapidly increases his consumption of whiskey with no regard for tomorrow, the FS is on a binge. Public works roads in National Forests cost taxpayers $20,000 to $50,000 per mile, sometimes much more. That's a high price for habitat destruction.

Clearcuts destroy mycorrhizal relationships, and in some areas eliminate populations of animals which spread mycorrhizae spores.

Although it would be impossible to name all of the de facto wildernesses threatened by roads, almost everyone who lives near a National Forest can cite the destruction of a favorite wild area due to roads and logging. Oregon's North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area is familiar to many. The Allan Mountain (MT & ID) and Salt River Range (WY) Roadless Areas are two of many I've come to know, to love, to defend, and to mourn as their wildness is lost. Even the National Forest Roadless Areas in the eastern states are not immune from this Forest Service binge: the large Wild River-Kearsarge area in New Hampshire is being devastated by Freddie roading and logging.

OLD GROWTH: To the typical industrial forester in the Forest Service, a very old forest characterized by huge living trees, numerous snags (standing dead trees), abundant deadfall (fallen logs), and occasional broken top trees and cavity trees (live rotting trees) is "overmature and decadent." That is, the annual increment of marketable wood growth is very low, and the forest should be "harvested" and replaced with a faster growing young stand of trees.

But to a biologist, forests characterized by such components are "old growth," and today are invaluable. In pre-Columbian America, old growth forests were the rule, not the exception. Particularly in the East and the Northwest, old growth forests dominated the landscape, sheltering an incredibly diverse array of plants and animals. Old growth forests were somewhat less abundant in the northern Rockies where more frequent lightning-caused fires resulted in a more even mix of young and old forest stands. But even there, mature and old growth forests dominated much of the landscape. Pockets of old growth were even common in the central and southern Rockies, along the western slope of the Sierra, and in parts of the deep South.

Today, logging and other developments have destroyed most of America's old growth forest. For example, on the western slope of the Washington and Oregon Cascades, biologists estimate that at any given time about 90% of the pre-Columbian forest was mature or old growth, with 10% of the forest in young stages of lightning-induced ecological succession. Today, the figures are almost exactly reversed: only 10% of the forest is old growth (25% of the National Forest acreage west of the Cascade crest is old growth), and 90% is either logged forest or recent clearcut.

As we've begun to see, old growth provides primary habitat for many plant and animal species, and these are generally the species that have already become very rare. The Forest Service's continued emphasis on old growth logging is drastically reducing the diversity of species' gene pools, and in some cases threatens the survival of those species. In western Oregon, for example, at least 45 species of terrestrial vertebrates will not thrive in young forests which lack the major physical components (see above) of old growth. Among North American animals which depend primarily upon old growth are: Marten, Fisher, Northern Flying Squirrel, Chickaree, Red Tree Vole, Goshawk, Northern Spotted Owl, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Pileated Woodpecker, and

Clearcut Lodgepole Pine in Deerlodge NF, Montana. Logger removed poles, posts and cordwood but left decks of sawlogs for lack of market. Photo by EA Hanson, USDA Forest Service, courtesy of Forest Watch *magazine.*

Ivory-billed Woodpecker (now extinct in the US). Even many species not primarily dependent upon old growth, benefit greatly from its presence.

Although some game managers whose main concern is producing "crops" of game animals, such as White-tailed Deer and Ruffed Grouse, still refer to old growth forests as "biological deserts," the enlightened biologist knows better. So does almost anyone who has walked through the giant forests, immersed in an ancient sea of life, awed by the scale — in size and time — of the primeval forest. Because of its human-caused scarcity, it is more important than ever that we protect *all* remaining old growth, wherever it survives.

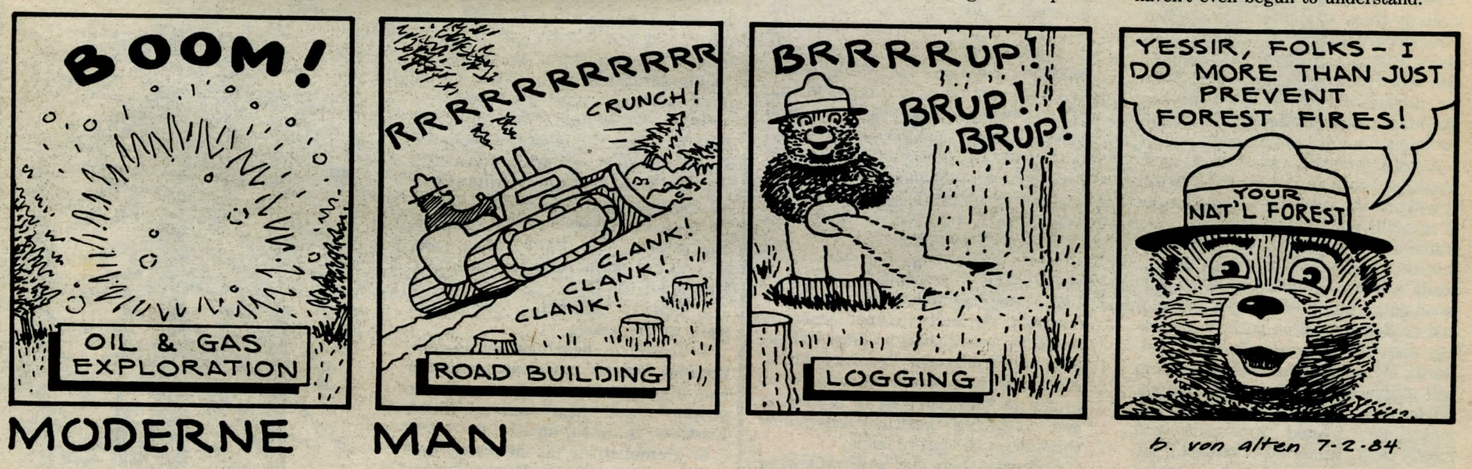
WILDERNESS: THE MAJOR VICTIM OF FOREST SERVICE LOGGING AND ROADING: Even as wilderness-dependent species decline under the onslaught of wildland industrialization, efforts to reintroduce extirpated top carnivores will fizzle. Can we once again see wolves in Yellowstone and in the Gila? Can there be Gray Wolves and Grizzlies in the River of No Return? Caribou in the Selway? Wolverine in the Pemigewasset? Cougar in the Appalachians? The destruction of de facto wilderness in these regions dooms present and future biological communities.

As wilderness and old growth dependent populations dwindle, biodiversity is reduced, and the rare are replaced by the common. As genetic diversity and species diversity plummet, forest ecosystems will continue to become less stable, more vulnerable to human disturbances and environmental stochasticity, and more prone to invasion by exotic species such as Spotted Knapweed (an invader especially common in Montana).

As National Forest wilderness declines, more watershed disasters will occur (floods, landslides, etc.), more poachers and slob road hunters will destroy game, and more slob snowmachine trappers will penetrate the woods. Populations of already rare furbearers such as Marten will drop farther.

With each passing year, the destruction of a million and a half acres of de facto wilderness further barricades the very process of evolution by eliminating and impoverishing gene pools, in other words, by reducing genetic diversity. This in turn eliminates the possibility that geographically isolated populations of vertebrates will adapt, and evolve into new species.

If there is such a thing as a "right," then wilderness and all of its components have a right to exist and evolve. Wilderness is our best hedge against ecological calamity, and against the destruction of life processes which we haven't even begun to understand.



VI. VISION: A BIOCENTRIC PROPOSAL FOR THE NATIONAL FORESTS

Forget multiple use. Scrap the National Forest Management Act and replace it with a new charter for the public's forests. Fire the road engineers and force the big timber companies to practice sustained yield on their private lands, where they belong. In their present form, the US Forest Service and their system of forest mismanagement cannot be reformed. The agency, and indeed our entire National Forest System, needs an overhaul!

Although there's a growing movement to somehow reform National Forest management in the US, there is little consensus, so far, on how this should be done. Part of the problem is that there has been little attempt to actually envision the National Forests as they should be. Specifically, we should ask, how much Wilderness should there ultimately be? How much logging? How many road miles? And more basic, what would constitute a true biological (not political!) "balance" between preservation and production? To devise a plan, we need a goal.

The following proposal would radically transform the National Forests, from heavily-logged, roaded, and eroding tree farms to refuges for biodiversity that allow some compatible human uses. The proposal includes both specific goals and some general courses of action that would help to achieve such goals. For example, it proposes firing all upper level Forest Service employees, reducing by 75% the bureaucratic employment budget, and mandating a 90% reduction in timber harvest.

Other critics of the Forest Service have their own ideas. For example, forest economist Randal O'Toole proposes marketizing the Forest Service. He would eliminate financial incentives to sell timber where it is not profitable to sell it, and by instituting recreational user fees, would put recreation on equal economic footing with logging. On the other hand, some critics of the Forest Service suggest scrapping the agency altogether, and still others simply suggest putting biologists, not foresters, in charge. All of these proposals have some merit and some inherent flaws. For example, O'Toole's proposal is based upon economic, not intrinsic, value. It would not promote biocentric management in areas where logging really is economically sound. O'Toole's proposal would entail better forestry than that of today, but the improvements would fall far short of the goals envisioned by this proposal.

There may be a number of ways in which the program proposed here could be achieved. As would be the case with the O'Toole proposal, major legislation will be necessary, but once the following framework is established, management will be simpler and agency decision-makers will be much freer to practice the *art* of forestry. Of course, this proposal represents a radical departure from the status quo of ecological destruction and massive bureaucracy, and therefore will require a major sustained public outcry both *against* existing land abuse, and *for* this alternative plan.

1. *Repeal the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act; repeal the Knudtson-Vandenberg Act;* and repeal the National Forest Management Act.* A new National Forest Charter will replace these terrible laws. In the Preamble, biocentric guiding principles will be stated,

and recognition given to the multiple benefits derived therefrom.

*(As O'Toole has rightly pointed out, by allowing the FS to retain a portion of timber sale receipts for various management activities, the K.V. Act provides an incentive to sell timber, even when the overall sale loses money. This is due to the natural bureaucratic tendency to seek to maximize operating budgets).

2. *Fire all Forest Service employees from the district ranger level up. Reduce total agency employment budget by 75%.* The bureaucracy is too big, and is top heavy with bureaucrats who subscribe to the multiple abuse religion. Give some of the lower level people a chance.

3. *Require all decision-makers to be biologists.* This includes district rangers, Forest supervisors, planners, and regional foresters.

4. *Grant immediate protection to all roadless areas.* Too little wilderness remains. What does remain must be spared from the 1.5 million acre per year juggernaut.

5. *Designate two-thirds of total National Forest acreage as Wilderness.* A little over 80 million National Forest acres are still wild today. (This is about 44% of the 190 million acre National Forest System; 32 million of these acres are designated Wilderness, and a little over 50 million are de facto wilderness.) To achieve this goal, wilderness restoration must occur on over 40 million acres of currently roaded and developed lands. The long-term National Forest Wildernesses will then cover 125 million acres, with 65 million acres devoted to multiple non-wilderness benefits (note: multiple *benefits*, not *use*).

6. *Complete restoration of 100,000 existing road miles.* This would reduce the National Forest road system to a "mere" quarter of a million miles. Road obliteration would employ many and would operate in conjunction with #5 above.

7. *No new roads will be allowed.*

8. *No off-road vehicles will be allowed.*

9. *No new ski areas or other large resorts will be allowed.*

10. *Annual timber harvest will be reduced across the board by 90%.* A legislated one billion board foot ceiling on annual National Forest timber sales would send the big mills packing, but leave enough commercial timber for small local operators, post and pole cutting, and firewood. (The Freddies currently sell 10-12 billion board feet annually. The Sierra Club and Wilderness Society haggle over whether the Forest Service should cut 11 billion or 9.5 billion board feet!)

11. *No clearcutting will be allowed.* Only individual or group selection logging will be permitted. Group selection will be defined as the complete removal of trees on areas of one acre or less.

12. *There will be no logging within 150 feet of riparian habitats; no herbicides, insecticides, or fungicides will be used.*

13. *Extirpated native species will be reintroduced.* Gray Wolves, and Caribou will be returned to the River of No Return/Selway-Bitterroot, wolves to the Greater Yellowstone and Gila Ecosystems, Wolverine to New Hampshire's White Mountains, and so on.

14. *Domestic livestock grazing will be eliminated.*

15. *Natural, lightning-induced fires will be allowed to resume their historic role.* Except where natural fires threaten private property, let them burn! Fires recycle nutrients, reduce fuel loads and thus reduce the potential for catastrophic crown fires, and improve habitat for many species of wildlife. Western America's forests evolved with fires for millennia, and some species and ecosystems simply wouldn't survive without them. Smokey the Bear was wrong! (Human-caused fires are another matter altogether and in most cases should be squelched.)

16. *All remaining old growth forest will be protected.*

FORESTS FOR THE FUTURE

The plan outlined above will lead to a healthy, diverse, vital, and productive National Forest System. If the plan is implemented now, by the mid 21st century many abused lands will have recovered. Ugly eroding road gashes will be covered with stabilizing vegetation. Damaged riparian zones will again be productive. Streams will be clear, and salmon will again spawn. Because clearcutting will be outlawed, streams will flow higher later in the dry western and northwestern summers, and dessicated springs and seeps will reappear.

Wildlife populations will prosper, particularly those of species that are now rare: wilderness- and old growth-dependents. Elimination of livestock competition will result in enough game both for predators such as Gray Wolves, Mountain Lions, and Grizzly Bears, and for human hunters (regulated).

A stable forest road system will avoid sensitive habitats and riparian zones. It will provide access to scattered areas of carefully managed timber producing stands of trees, not clearcuts. The forests will not be plantations. Forest roads will also provide access for firewood gathering, post and pole cutting, and roaded recreation such as picnicking and car camping. Because two-thirds of the National Forest System will ultimately be Wilderness (largely Wilderness Recovery Areas in the meantime), roaded recreation will mostly be a "wilderness threshold" activity. Furthermore, for three major reasons, National Forest Wilderness will really be wild — much more so than today. First, extirpated species of wildlife will have been reintroduced. Second, there will be much more wild country, hence a much lower user density than now. And, third, individual Wildernesses will be larger, with their core areas further from roads.

Today's timber mill-dependent communities will diversify and depend more upon recreation. The elimination of nearly 20% of the nation's timber supply will drive prices up, and force an increase in paper recycling and in efficiency of wood utilization. Smaller homes and businesses will become the rule, further reducing the USA's huge appetite for the world's resources.

Most important, though, the National Forests will again be forests. They will be reservoirs for genetic diversity, and places where living things can continue to evolve, relatively free of the heavy hand of humanity.

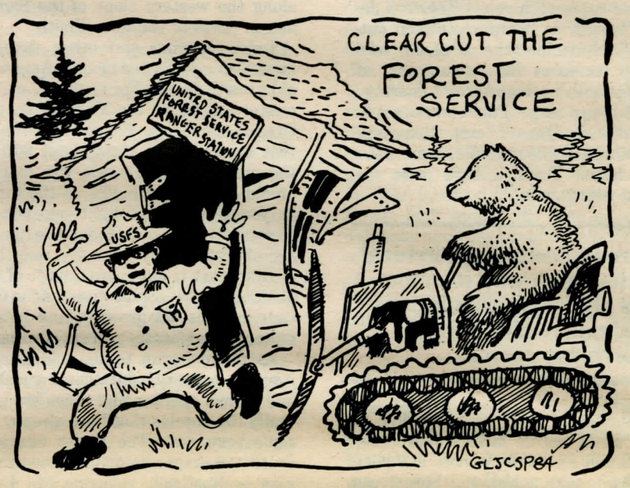
ANOTHER VISION FOR THE FUTURE

The proposal for biocentric forest management that we've outlined in this tabloid assumes that we'll continue to have National Forests, and in some altered form, the US Forest Service. But numerous public land activists correctly point out that many major public land management problems pertain to all public lands, and are not endemic to the National Forests. They also argue that nothing short of a complete restructuring of American public land management can correct the radical land management abuses prevalent today. Therefore, some activists envision one single management agency (e.g., Department of Biodiversity and Wilderness) whose primary mission is to promote the maintenance and restoration of natural biodiversity on the public land. Within that context, a sister agency (or, perhaps, a sub-agency) would be charged solely with the restoration and protection of a greatly expanded National Wilderness System.

Within the new public domain, all major kinds of commodity production, such as logging and mining, would be outlawed. The multiple benefit principle would be accentuated by large Wilderness and Wilderness Recovery Areas. All human uses would be subservient to the primary purpose of protecting and restoring healthy ecosystems throughout the public lands.

Certainly, there may be drawbacks to such a proposal (concentration of power within one agency, for example). Furthermore, even our proposed overhaul of the National Forest System will no doubt encounter formidable political opposition. Thus, some public land activists will continue to choose the path of least resistance. That is, they'll advocate minor "politically realistic" reforms for the Forest Service. And the plunder will continue.

Unfortunately, the very tenets of National Forest (and public land) management in the US are biologically and ethically wrong. Radical change won't come easily. Nonetheless, it is clear that America's current system of public land management simply does not work. These wondrous natural places deserve something much better. Let's begin to work *now*, not only for a radical overhaul of the National Forest system, but for sane biocentric management of all of our public lands.



WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Organize a demonstration at your local Forest Service office on April 21, John Muir's birthday. Any action, even if you only have one or two people and a couple of posters, will add to the pressure on the Freddies. Do it!

2. Write your Congresspersons and tell them that current forest management is not working in the National Forests. Support this 16-point proposal and specifically tell them to allow "*no* more roads" (cut the FS roadbuilding budget to zero) and to designate all remaining roadless areas as Wilderness. Also tell them that if a 90% reduction in National Forest logging cannot be achieved, you would support the elimination of *all* logging in the National Forests. (Address senators at US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; representatives at US House of Representatives, Wash., DC 20515.)

3. Bring a hammer, whenever you walk in the woods.

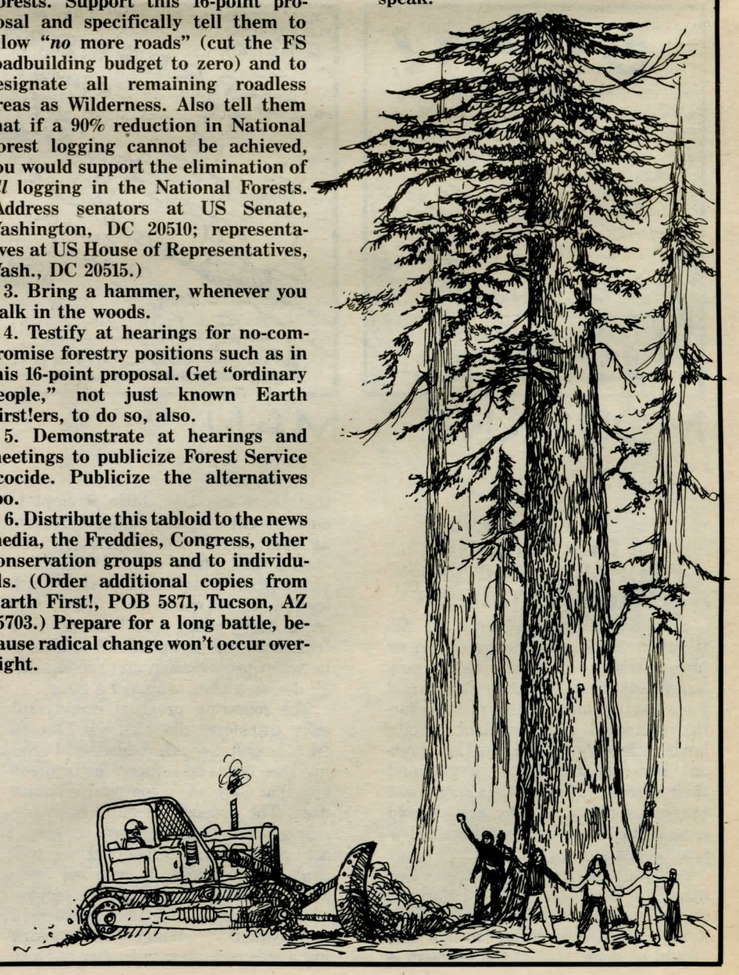
4. Testify at hearings for no-compromise forestry positions such as in this 16-point proposal. Get "ordinary people," not just known Earth First!ers, to do so, also.

5. Demonstrate at hearings and meetings to publicize Forest Service ecocide. Publicize the alternatives too.

6. Distribute this tabloid to the news media, the Freddies, Congress, other conservation groups and to individuals. (Order additional copies from Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.) Prepare for a long battle, because radical change won't occur overnight.

7. Become active in a local Earth First! group and/or in your local Sierra Club or Audubon chapter or state-wide wilderness group. Encourage these other conservation groups to support the Earth First! National Forest Biocentric Management Plan and to engage in stronger action to preserve our National Forests.

8. Explore your local National Forest — the wild places and the abused ones. The most effective activists know firsthand of what they speak.



other than the yearly "Summary" Report, issued through state ADC offices, which gives nothing but unverifiable body counts, unverifiable losses due to depredation and the agencies' expenses — statistics useless in really scrutinizing the wildlife eradication on our public and private lands. All other information is considered "confidential." Until ADC documents are again available to the public, the current amount of waste and destruction will be impossible to verify; and of course, this is exactly how they'd like to keep it.

A memorandum regarding ADC written by past Secretary of Interior, Cecil Andrus, states: "The Animal Damage Control program is highly controversial: neither the livestock industry nor the environmental community is satisfied with its conduct or results. To varying degrees and for different reasons, both contend that it is not effective." He went on to recommend that "through additional research, our goal should be to minimize and phase out the use of lethal preventative controls . . . and to achieve the longterm objective of preventing predator damage rather than controlling predators." Unfortunately his recommendations have not been heeded and during the Reagan Administration have actually been reversed, with body count being the method of determining how effective the program is.

The ADC program is now preparing an environmental impact statement (EIS) which will determine their policies and programs for the coming years. Public comment was accepted through January 20 with public meetings held throughout the country last December. (Environmentalists, including myself, who had been dealing with this program for years were unaware of these meetings.) The EIS will examine four alternative directions the program may take. Two of the options basically maintain the status quo. The other two call for eradication of *all* predatory animals. This, of course, is also basically a continuation of present practices, but now ADC officials are seeking more funding to accelerate the annihilation. In their view, if the program is not working (i.e., people are still losing livestock) it must be because they are not killing enough animals. The EIS will not consider non-lethal, preventative alternatives.

These alternatives include guard dogs, taste-aversives and special fencing, all studied for years and proven extremely effective in protecting livestock. Basic improved livestock husbandry practices, such as shed-lambing, herding, providing winter shelters, supplemental feeding and removal of carrion from lambing pastures, have been shown to reduce depredation to almost zero. There are ranchers who admit to having no problem with predators, because of sound husbandry practices — simple protection and prevention. But most ranchers harbor deep antipathy toward predators and remain hellbent on killing them.

Thanks in part to the inordinate amount of power held by ranchers, the United States is one of the few countries in the world in which steel-jaw leghold traps are still commonly used. These devices have been banned or severely restricted in 64 countries. Hundreds of species of animals whose populations numbered in the millions and whose ranges extended over much of the continent have been reduced to near extinction through trapping and other types of "management" practices used by the ADC program. To end this destruction of wildlife, we must ban the steel-jaw leghold trap and smash the ADC!

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Senator Alan Cranston's office has indicated a willingness to look into the issue of predator control and to work with us on introducing legislation, "if there is a groundswell of interest and concern." It's time to organize to make sure that the ground starts swelling. Also, please send letters to Senator Alan Cranston, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510, and to other senators (same address) and representatives (US House of Representatives, DC 20515). In addition, if your county is contracting with the Agriculture Department for "Animal Damage Control," contact your county board of supervisors, telling them how you feel about traps and poisons.

Black Bear in leghold trap. Photo by Dick Randall.

Tanja Keogh is director of the Good Shepherd Foundation and an Earth First!er. She is working on a campaign in Nevada County, CA, to ban steel-jaw leghold traps and terminate the predator control contract with the USDA. Contact her at 210 N Auburn St, Grass Valley, CA 95945 (916-272-6782) to find out what your county or state ADC program is doing and what you can do to stop it!

EF! *suggests a simple solution to the problem of depredation of livestock: Remove all livestock from the public lands. Allow no killing of predators, but reimburse private farmers — with funds taken from the Defense Department — for losses incurred due to predators. Those interested in individual action are directed to the section "Animal Defense" in the book* **ECODEFENSE** *available from EF! Books in Tucson.*

COYOTE AND RAVEN

by Byrd Baylor

I speak of two crafty supernatural Beings — Coyote and Raven — and of the somewhat less than supernatural state and federal agencies which want to do them in.

But back to the beginning. I mean, of course, the beginning of time when the earth was new and soft and/not properly formed, that mysterious time when the tribes of the southwestern deserts and the tribes of the northwestern coast were beginning to emerge from their various underworlds. In those prehuman eons, Coyote was in the southwest and Raven was in the northwest, busily arranging their worlds. (The game management people and the Animal Damage Control agency had not yet been created.)

The early desert people knew Coyote as Trotting Coyote, Changing Coyote, Comrade Coyote, everybody's Uncle, a god, sometimes a witch, an animal, a man, the supreme trickster, a figure both scroungy and mystical. Some say he was created right after First Man and First Woman. Some say the moon was his mother. He had the power to stop the enemy by laughing in his face.

About the same time in the misty northwest, Raven was known as the Smooth Trickster, the great Transformer. He could change himself into anything he wished. He could make things happen by willing them to be. Some say he did not need to be created at all.

Consider just a few of the feats of these two culture heroes.

First, Coyote.

He planted saguaro cactus by scattering the seeds on the south side of a hill. That's why you see them mostly on the south side of hills today. He lured the buffalo from the far plains to Taos Pueblo by singing so magically that the buffalo followed him, dancing all the way. He brought fire to the people. He didn't care what risks he took. He didn't care how many times he died.

He got tobacco for the people by tricking Sun Bearer's wife into giving him a pouch full of the weed Sun Bearer always smoked in his turquoise pipe, and though Sun Bearer tried to track him by following the ashes of his cigarettes across the earth, it was too late. Coyote planted the first mesquite seeds too. And he hurled the stars haphazardly into the sky. He helped Earth Magician and Iitoi mold the first people out of mud, and he did it laughing and giggling to himself as he worked.

Raven had similar tasks.

Just for starters, he found the first people in a giant clam shell, and he helped them out. He created the world, put the salmon in the rivers. He flew over the land transforming animals into their present shapes. He got rid of cannibal monsters.

The world was dark because The Magician kept the sun and moon and stars hidden in a great carved chest in his lodge, and Earth Mother wanted light. Raven simply changed himself into a pine needle and floated down unnoticed into the cup from which the Magician's daughter was drinking. Of course, when she gave birth, the baby was Raven himself, disguised as the infant. They gave that baby the moon and stars and sun to play with and all he had to do was change back into his raven shape one night and fly with the Worlds of Light up through the smoke hole of the lodge. The Magician came after him with Fire, and his pure white feathers were burned black, but there was light in the sky. Then the Magician put a curse on him so that he lost his beautiful singing voice and had to croak instead, but nothing could take away his power.

There are hundreds of Coyote stories in the southwest, hundreds of Raven stories in the northwest, and they run parallel. Both take pleasure in tricking and both are often tricked. Both are perfect symbols of their environment. Both are high spirited, survivors.

Scientists now are amazed to find that ravens have a complex language and that mating pairs (who mate for life) also have a private language that they use with one another, but old people from the Raven's clan could have told them that. Coyotes have a fine language too, and the desert tribes all used to understand it.

Raven and Coyote both know how to have a good time, both love to play. You'll find coyote tracks that tell you six coyotes played king-of-the-mountain up and down a sandy hill. You'll see ravens playing toss with themselves in the air, dropping and catching a small twig. They like to lie on their backs and juggle some object between their feet and beak. And their spectacular aerial acrobatics easily prove them to be the supreme vertebrate flight machine, but they save their best efforts for wild courtship chases and free falling flights in the open sky.

And Don Coyote, edging through a catclaw thicket, moves as easily as Raven in midair. Coyote trotting is perfect grace. He can become a shadow, can become a rock, can disappear while you are watching him, can turn into his ancient self again at any moment.

Now consider the federal and state agencies which are pitting themselves against these two mythical Beings.

The Animal Damage Control program in Arizona alone spent more than $1 million in the last two years shooting, snaring, trapping and poisoning about 29,000 animals, among them, coyotes, ravens, bobcats, foxes, black bears, mountain lions, raccoons, rabbits, dogs, owls and various rodents.

They concentrated heavily on aerial pursuit of coyotes, shooting coyotes from planes and helicopters to protect commercial sheep ranching interests in northern Arizona. Besides that, Arizona's Game and Fish Department paid the ADC about $25,000 last year to shotgun coyotes from the air so that hunters in turn would have more antelope to shoot, and of course they did it in the spring when there were new pups in the dens.

Never mind that when large numbers of coyotes are killed, the farmers complain of crop damage from rabbits and prairie dogs. They have another program for poisoning them too.

And never mind that Coyote has a program of his own. In a stable pack, reproduction is often restricted to one dominant female while the other adults help her tend and feed her young. But if the pack is disturbed (as in the aerial shotgun attacks) the natural order of the pack collapses and subordinate females may breed. Coyotes can counter sudden loss of numbers with a fourfold increase in births.

Now the ADC people are going after ravens with the same fervor they have for killing coyotes. They say ravens are killing calves and adult cattle in northern Arizona, though Steve Johnson, southwest representative of Defenders of Wildlife, says if that were true, Arizona ravens would be engaging in behavior not seen anywhere else in the world.

Even so, the ADC has been poisoning ravens on two Arizona cattle ranches for the past two years, and now pending is an application to poison ravens anywhere in the state "as needed." They have already sent forms out to cattlemen, polling them on the need to control these crazed killers. If this succeeds, their funding will increase by about 40%.

So now its these two canny old culture heroes against the feds with all their money and their traps and guns and poison. If the world is as it should be the feds won't have a chance. Coyote will go on trotting across the hills and Raven will go on playing with the sky.

This article originally appeared in City Magazine. *Byrd Baylor is a teacher and the author of numerous excellent books. (See reviews in Brigid 1988* EF!*)*

Letters . . .

Continued from page 3

Earth First!ers,

First to Tom Stoddard ("Under the Rabbit Moon"): before you condemn the spotted hyena, please read Hugo and Jane van Lawick-Goodall, "Innocent Killers," which will considerably increase your respect for these animals. On your next trip to Africa, you may have the luck to see, as we did, a communal nursery of hyena pups.

My real reason for writing is this: Imagine the perfect jungle river. It would have toucans and oropendolas, with their marvelous hanging nests; technically entrancing rapids; pools where a rafter could observe the biota — an incredible variety of trees and epiphytes; side creeks with waterfalls and chutes. . . . It would be the Pacuare in Costa Rica.

It still is, but not for long. Costa Rica has so much surplus electric power that they're selling it. But they are damming the Pacuare, even though it was declared the first Wild and Scenic (and protected) river in Latin America.

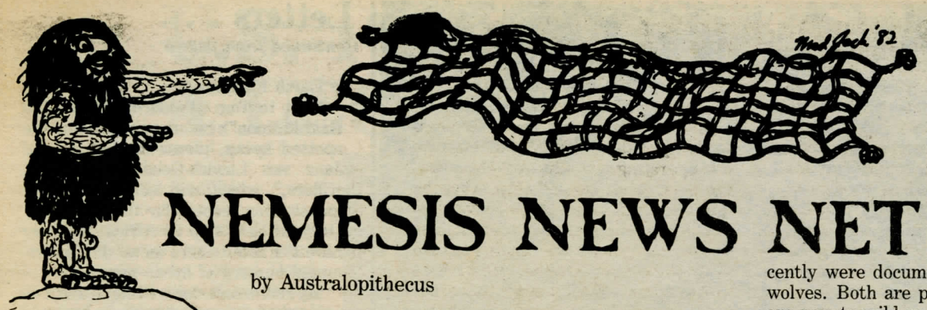
Please, before the Pacuare turns into a 25 mile long lake, write: Oscar Arias, Presidente, PO Box 283-2100, Zapote, Costa Rica, Central America.

—Lydia Edison

Dear SFB,

I have seen the *EF! Journal* progress from a several page flyer in 1981 to the stimulating and professional journal that it is today. The Yule 87 issue to me seems the best ever, and I have read them all, ever since we cracked the Damn in 81. Congratulations for all your time and effort. Only wish I could help more, but I am busy hiding out in Escalante for the winter keeping tabs on assaults to the canyon country which are mounting on all sides from the industrial fringe.

continued on page 25



NEMESIS NEWS NET

by Australopithecus

Incinerators Threaten CO/UT

The Colorado/Utah Alliance For A Safe Environment sends the following message:

CoWest Inc. of Denver, Colorado, in conjunction with Catalyst Energy Corporation of New York, proposes to build four hazardous waste incinerators on 80.5 acres in Cisco, Grand County, Utah. The first plant will reportedly burn a ton of waste per hour consisting of PCBs and about 430 other compounds of mostly spent and contaminated solvents. CoWest intends to store up to 1000 barrels of waste and dispose of the burned residue at the site. Western Energy Corporation of Salt Lake City, Utah, intends to build a rotary kiln at Cisco, Utah. The rotary kiln can emit up to 250 tons of pollutants per year, including particulates, sulfur dioxide, nitric oxide, carbon monoxide, and organic hydrocarbons.

Please write letters and express your concerns before the permitting process in Utah begins. Officials to whom to write include those listed below. Write to one and send copies to any or all of the others. For more information, write the Colorado/Utah Alliance at 1158 17 1/4 Rd, Fruita, CO 81521. The organization is all volunteer, and will appreciate any donations. Below are points for officials to consider:

*Transportation of hazardous wastes endangers the health of western Colorado and eastern Utah residents and waterways, including the Colorado River (which supplies Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Tucson).

*Water supplies can be polluted by either air-borne particles or by transportation-related spills.

*Cisco hazardous waste incinerators would threaten the ecology of the Colorado National Monument, the Uncompahgre and Grand Mesa National Forests, and Bureau of Land Management lands in Colorado, due to the prevailing pattern of upslope winds. The incinerators would harm the ecology of Arches National Park, Canyonlands National Park, Manti-La Sal National Forest, and BLM lands in eastern Utah during periodic air inversions.

Addresses: Governor Roy Romer, State Capitol Bldg, Denver, CO 80203; Senator Tim Wirth, US Senate, Wash., DC 20510; Senator Orin Hatch, same; Governor Norm Bangerter, State Capitol Bldg, SLC, UT 84100.

The Farm Bureau Speaks . . .

And more is the pity.

The December issue of *Animals' Agenda* (POB 6809, Syracuse, NY 13127), one of the best animal rights periodicals, includes an article on one of the groups most strongly opposed to animal welfare legislation, the American Farm Bureau Federation. The following is extracted from that article:

"Here are some highlights from 'Farm Bureau Policies for 1986', published as the Bureau's official statement of policy. The quotes clearly illustrate where this benighted organization stands with regard to many contemporary issues . . .

*"We favor repeal of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended.

*Farm Bureau maintains its belief in the equality of all persons under the law and opposes any further effort to revive the Equal Rights Amendment.

*The impending ratification of the United Nations convention on elimination of discrimination against women would have an adverse effect on women's rights.

*We recommend that . . . it be recognized that communists, as well as other subversive elements, are at the forefront in many civil disorders and radical demonstrations. . . .

*We oppose any federal land use planning.

*Domestic livestock grazing permits should not be reduced or eliminated as a result of misuse of public lands by wild horses, burros, deer or elk. . . .

*We recommend that any designated wilderness area (including roads and trails) which has been closed be reopened to the public and to multiple-use on the petition of a majority of local citizens and/or any local, county, or state government. . . .

*We pledge our support and cooperation with livestock producers, sportsmen and other interested persons to seek new and more effective means of predator control. . . .

*We urge USDA not to reduce the minimum requirement for red meat in the school lunch program. We support the increased use of dairy products, including milk shakes . . .'"

This swill continues *ad nauseum.*

Vets Consign Beetles to the Dung Heap

A British study recently showed that dung beetles and earthworms — without which dung decomposition and soil aeration would falter — are being poisoned by the drug ivermectin. Veterinarians use ivermectin to kill parasites in grazing animals. After consumption of the drug, animals' dung contains the poison, and fields with such ivermectin-treated animals are now suffering. In effect, ivermectin is greatly increasing the longevity of cow pies in affected fields, which pies would otherwise largely disappear within 100 days (in England; decomposition rates are much slower in the dry western US). Most of the swarming creatures that keep soil fertile and friable could be doomed, where ivermectin is used.

Squirrel Stops Stock Market

Another squirrel has died a martyr. The squirrel touched off a power outage in Trumbull, Connecticut, that silenced the National Association of Securities Dealers' automatic quotation service (NASDAQ) for 82 minutes. Power in Trumbull was quickly restored, but a power surge caused by United Illuminating Company's repair work disabled NASDAQ's mainframe computers and severely damaged its electrical system. The power failure prevented the trading of an estimated 20 million shares (based on an average of 130 million shares a day since the stock market collapse in October). The effects of the squirrel's action reverberated through stock exchanges around the US. (*New York Times*, 12-10-87)

Lab Loses Deadly Virus

The Washington Monthly (11-86) reports that the US Army's Bio-Warfare Research laboratory in Fort Detrick, Maryland, has lost 2.352 milliliters of the deadly Chikungunya virus. This amount reportedly is capable of infecting the entire human population many times over.

Alligator Eats Snorkeler

Sightseers in the Wakulla Spring area south of Tallahassee, Florida, traveling in a glass-bottom boat, were alarmed recently to see a ten-foot Alligator carrying a man's head and torso. Much of the body was later recovered and identified as a 22-year-old who had been swimming in the area. Sadly, the Alligator was pursued and slain by wildlife officers.

Minnesota Wolves Face New Threats

The following grim news is quoted from an article by L. David Mech and Steven Fritts in *Endangered Species Technical Bulletin* Vol XII No 5-6:

"Canine parvovirus (CPV) and heartworm (*Dirofilaria immitis*) recently were documented in Minnesota wolves. Both are potentially fatal and are new to wild gray wolves. . . .

"CPV is a newly discovered disease thought to be an escaped laboratory artifact, and was first found in 1976 in domestic dogs. It raced through the dog population and killed numerous pets — especially pups — before a vaccine was developed. Affecting primarily the digestive system, it is spread via infected feces. . . .

"[F]atalities along the periphery of the Minnesota range, where wolf numbers are lowest, would minimize continued dispersal of animals to Wisconsin. This could then impede or prevent wolf recovery in Wisconsin and Michigan.

"The same potential problems also could result from heartworm. This parasite is spread from animal to animal via mosquitoes and has gradually made its way northward from the southern United States. . . ."

Briefs From Abroad

A colleague with *Simply Living* magazine in Australia graciously sent us a collection of dozens of clippings gathered from around the world last year pertaining to two of *Earth First!'s* favorite themes: "Nature has the last word," and "technology destroys, by manifold and unforeseen means." The following are a few of the more morbid news briefs.

Five people died from hunting accidents in a single day early in deer hunting season of 1986. One fatality occurred in Minnesota when a man shot at a deer, missed, and hit his mother in their house 200 meters away. Later in the season, near Blair, South Carolina, a hunter died after falling from a tree where he was perched to shoot passing deer.

In an unrelated hunting accident, two royal heirs to the leadership of a Middle Eastern oil sheikdom died after their tent caught fire as they camped west of the Mediterranean city of Alexandria. The two young Emirs of the Qatari ruling family were survived by their father, Sheikh Hamdin Ibn Saud Al-Thani, and other family members on the hunting trip.

In Ontario, Canada, John Cyfco shot an animal which he presumed was a groundhog, crawling across a field. Reaching his victim, Cyfco was dismayed to find Frank Krisfolusi. Cyfco had shot his hunting partner.

In Midland, Texas, last April, three boys were killed while hunting rabbits. As they picked up an aluminum irrigation pipe to drive out a rabbit hiding inside, the wind blew the pipe onto a powerline, electrocuting the boys as the rabbit fled.

Last March in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, as President Zia and his guest Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, watched, a Pakistani Air Force jet — flying as part of National Day celebrations — crashed after a large bird hit it. The pilot was killed.

Last April, a man fishing beside an unused oil rig off the coast of Western Australia was summarily squashed when his partner dropped a five kilogram block of frozen fishing bait to him from the platform 26 meters above. The man received this final burden on his head. Appropriately, this incident took place near Port Hedland.

Off the coast of Taiwan last spring, a harpooned sea turtle dragged its assailant into the water. The man drowned; the turtle's fate is unknown.

Pollution Killing White Belugas

Industrial pollution in the St. Lawrence River and its tributaries is causing premature births and fatal disease among the river's plummeting population of White Beluga Whales. The St. Lawrence beluga population has dropped from an estimated 5000 in 1900, to 1200 in the 1950s after whaling of belugas ended, to 450 today. Scientists have stated that the St. Lawrence area has Canada's highest rate of human birth defects. The organisms upon which belugas feed, as well as porpoises and seals in the St. Lawrence, have high levels of toxics in their tissues. Among the 30 hazardous chemicals identified during autopsies of belugas washed ashore are DDT, PCBs, the pesticide Mirex, and metals such as mercury and cadmium. Scientists have hypothesized that toxic substances, after being ingested and metabolized by the whales, attach themselves to the whales' genetic material, leading to immune system deficiency. (*New York Times*, 1-12-88) The similarity of this toxics-induced immune system breakdown with the immune system failure among dolphins off the East Coast of the US last summer, as well (perhaps) as with the human AIDS epidemic, raises intriguing questions. (Farley Mowat's superb book *Sea of Slaughter* describes the incredible native diversity of the St. Lawrence region and details the grim history of human destruction of that diversity. It is available from EF! Books in Tucson.)

Ape Defeats Karate Student

Late last year, a 29-year-old Japanese karate student yielded to a long-held wish to try his skills against an Orangutan. He sneaked into a cage at the Tokyo zoo and began throwing karate blows at an unsuspecting female Orangutan. She deftly shrugged off his blows, as startled visitors watched. He was extracted and rushed to the hospital, where he was treated for a broken finger and heel. (*The Washington Times*, 12-18-87)

Dolphins Save Boaters

In January, three men sailing off South Africa's Indian Ocean coast were rescued by dolphins after their boat capsized in turbulent seas. The men were struggling toward the shore of the Cape Province town of East London, with a storm approaching, when a school of dolphins appeared, escorted them the half mile to shore, and disappeared. (*WA Times*, 1-11-88)

Eagle Disables Jet

In January, an eagle crashed into the cockpit of an Ethiopian Airlines jet, breaking the co-pilot's leg. The pilot made a forced landing in Khartoum, the Sudan. The eagle's fate is unknown, though it is surmised that it too made a forced landing in the Sudan.

Snake Closes Factory in India

The Press Trust of India reports that a cobra recently occupied the office of a boss of a factory in New Delhi. Many Hindus worship snakes, so the manager and workers sought advice at a nearby temple. They were told not to disturb the cobra god. A prolonged factory closure thus ensued.

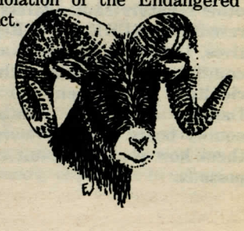
Gunners in Pursuit of Trickster Crash

Two employees of the Johnson City (WY) Predator Control board crashed their plane in January as they pursued a Coyote at low elevation. Both men died.

Air Force Blames Bird for Crash

Will the faunal attacks on airplanes never cease? The Air Force might rightly doubt so.

The widely publicized crash of a $283 million B-1 bomber last September near La Junta, Colorado, resulted from a large bird hitting a wing of the bomber, and tearing through the wing like a "supersonic bowling ball." The accident killed four of the seven participants: two crew members not in ejection seats, one member whose ejection seat failed, and the bird. Air Force officials now think the bird was a migrating pelican. So far, birds have hit the Air Force's new fleet of B-1 bombers on 35 occasions, but this was the first bird to down one of the behemoths. (*Lexington Herald*, 1-21-88) The Brown Pelican is a federally listed Endangered Species, but the White Pelican — the species which would be apt to fly through Colorado — is not. Hence, unfortunately, the Air Force cannot in this case be charged with a violation of the Endangered Species Act.



Trade Threatens Plants

The following information comes from Natural Resources Defense Council's Plant Conservation Project (1350 New York Ave, NW, Suite 300, Wash., DC 20005) and World Wildlife Fund's TRAFFIC (1250 24th St NW, DC 20037).

Many people around the world display plants in their homes and gardens. These include orchids, cacti, other succulents, bulbs, cyclamen, ferns, bromeliads, woodland wildflowers, cycads, and carnivorous plants.

Millions of these and other plants are sold in international trade each year. In 1984, the US alone imported over 415,000 orchids and 1.6 million cacti, and exported at least 780,000 plants for horticultural use, about 80% of them orchids. The Netherlands is the largest trading center for plants. In 1984, it imported over 4.7 million cacti and exported almost 3 million. Japan also trades in large volumes...

*Many of the plants in trade are propagated. However, many are of wild origin — including species that are easy to propagate. Trade data do not yet differentiate reliably between wild and propagated plants, but among the wild-collected plants still in trade are the "living rock" cacti (*Ariocarpus *spp.), cycads, and cyclamens.*

To prevent over-exploitation from depleting vulnerable plant species, many nations have adopted the international treaty called Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Close to 100 countries have joined the treaty, including most of the countries that import large numbers of plants: the United States, Japan, and Europe. . . . Important exporting countries that have joined CITES include India, Brazil, South Africa, Thailand, the Philippines, Guatemala, Madagascar and the Dominican Republic....

Appendix I of CITES contains those species now threatened with extinction. The treaty allows only noncommercial trade in wild plants of these species, usually for research . . . Both the importing and exporting countries must issue a permit before the shipment may occur. As of 1986, more than 100 plant species were listed in Appendix I, including 9 tropical orchids, 40 US and Mexican cacti, 14 other succulents, and 50 cycads.

Appendix II lists species that are not necessarily threatened at present, but may become so if trade is not regulated. Exporting countries may issue permits allowing commercial trade, but only after determining that the trade will not harm wild populations. This appendix contains all species in the following groups that are not listed on the more protective Appendix I: orchids, cacti, cycads, aloes and Pachypodium. *. . . It also includes tree ferns, several species of palms, and other species.*

[Among problems weakening implementation of CITES are:]

**Important exporting countries, such as Mexico, Turkey and New Zealand, have not joined CITES.*

**Many party countries either do not report plant trade at all or include too little information to allow analysis of the trade. The decision of the EEC not to report trade among its 12 member states may conceal trade in many wild-collected plants that enter the community through countries with poor enforcement.*

**Wild-dug plants are often mistakenly described as propagated.*

**While some countries have prosecuted a few violators of CITES trade controls, enforcement efforts do not yet deter smuggling.*

**Parties have not yet prepared materials to help customs officials identify CITES-protected plant species...*

**Some heavily-traded species are not yet included in CITES. These include the Venus flytrap of the US, snowdrops from Turkey, and wild daffodils from Spain and Portugal.*

The international and domestic trade in wild plants flourishes because of the large market for wild plants and the public's lack of knowledge about the effects of trade and legal measures adopted to control them. To help correct these deficiencies, you should:

**Refrain from collecting plants from the wild.*

**Buy only from dealers who sell propagated plants.*

**Persuade your plant society to discourage collection and display of plants of wild origin by adopting a code of ethics....*

Dolphins Cavorted With Natives

Bert Schwarzschild, the environmentalist who started the Assisi Bird Campaign to end hunting of song birds in Assisi, Italy, has found evidence (a photo of an engraving in stone, accounts of early explorers, etc.) verifying his hypothesis that Australian aborigines and dolphins shared a friendly, perhaps ritualistic, relationship. Schwarzschild formed his hypothesis after visiting the dolphins of Monkey Mia — waters encompassed by Shark Bay Peninsula on the coast of Western Australia. Here, each year, tourists visit the beach to frolic in the waters with Bottlenose Dolphins. This dolphin-human ritual goes back countless years, Schwarzschild suggests. He determined that in New South Wales and Queensland, aborigines fished with Bottlenose Dolphins centuries ago. While he only has solid evidence of this dolphin-human link for coastal areas of eastern Australia, he suspects that in other Australian coastal areas as well, dolphins and humans have cooperated for centuries. In New South Wales and Queensland, dolphins herded mullet and tailer toward waiting aborigines, who speared the fish and then held some of the fish out to the dolphins to eat. He suggests that the friendly dolphins at Monkey Mia have received from their forebears knowledge of such tradition, even though the aborigines are gone.

Unfortunately, this dolphin-human trust at Monkey Mia is being harmed by increasing numbers of tourists. Readers can help the dolphins by supporting establishment of Shark Bay National Park and Aquatic Reserve. Write: Australian National Park Authority, Canberra, AUSTRALIA. (*Creation*, 9-10/87)

Weyerhaeuser Embalms Plants

Scientists in Sweden have developed a preservation process that preserves the live appearance of dead plants. Weyerhaeuser will soon market the embalmed plants in the US. This diversified timber company claims the chemicals used in the embalming are non-poisonous. (*Mother Earth News*)

Support Northern Sun

One of the finest environmental/peace groups in the Midwest is the Northern Sun Alliance. NSA's journal, *Northern Sun News*, features little-publicized news of great import on issues throughout the world with emphasis on the Midwest. To join NSA and receive the journal, send $15 (for one year) to: NSA, 1519 E Franklin Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55404. The following is drawn from an account by NSA of its recent activities:

Northern Sun Alliance's Honor the Earth Recycling Center recycled 250 tons in 1986! We are currently involved in the formation of the Stop the Burner Coalition, a city-wide movement of environmentalists against the garbage incinerator in Downtown Minneapolis.

In keeping with our commitment against nuclear power we organized a demonstration at N$P's Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant to protest Northern States Power's experimental "spent fuel rod consolidation." N$P is dealing with a severe case of nuclear waste constipation by doubling the density of its waste storage. Fifty people from nearby Red Wing, Wisconsin and the Twin Cities released 400 balloons to show possible areas of contamination in event of a nuclear accident. A map of the results will be published in the February issue of *Northern Sun News*.

DOE Blames Sun

The Department of Energy has acknowledged the high and increasing rate of Melanoma cancer among workers at Lawrence Livermore Lab in California (wherein military/nuclear research is conducted). DOE's explanation is that workers spend too much time jogging in the sun, wearing shorts.

Doe Jumps Joggers

A White-tail Deer in Vermont, accused of being "maladjusted" and given the unflattering name "Bonkers," has taken to charging joggers. Weary of fending off the attacking doe and concerned about her 100-pound malamute — who has been repeatedly butted by the doe — E. Malone recently complained to the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department. Sadly, the spirited doe may be sentenced to Santa Land zoo in Putney. (*Arizona Daily Star*, 4-87)

Dozer Slides Into Sewage

In Nome, Alaska, in January, Larry Fish — perhaps awakened to a heightened level of perception by the acrid odor of human feces — realized suddenly that the $20,000 bulldozer he was operating was slipping into a sewage pond. Fish jumped ship; when he returned with help, the machine had vanished beneath 12 feet of muck. The city, at last report, was leaning toward a decision not to try to convince workers to fish it out. Nome dumps untreated human waste into this pond partly because the permafrost on which the city sits makes other means of disposal problematic. The same pond claimed a truck in 1986. (*Anchorage Daily News*, 1-7-88)

Hagfish Ruin Credit

Icthyologists have lately confirmed their suspicion that hagfish, commonly known and scorned as slime eels, are destroying hundreds of thousands of automatic teller machine (ATM) bank cards and credit cards. Hagfish hide is used to make "eelskin" wallets and handbags. Such hides apparently demagnetize and scramble the electronic codes of ATM cards and credit cards. Countless yuppies, among whom eelskin and plastic are fashionable, have been distraught to find their instant money worthless. Researchers have not yet determined exactly why hagfish are death on plastic, but they suspect part of the reason may be metallic residue remaining on the skins from the tanning process in Korea. Some banks have begun issuing warnings and/or plastic sheaths to customers. (*San Francisco Chronicle*)

Experimenters Give Primates TVs

With the increasing effectiveness of animal rights groups and the recent passage, in the US Congress, of lab animal welfare legislation, Animal Care and Use Committees have been established at experimenting institutions throughout the US. Such committees and the labs they oversee are attempting to silence protests against lab animal experimentation by nominally improving living conditions for their captives. One of the more important labs, the Division of Laboratory Animal Resources at Duke University Medical Center, provides an interesting example of measures being taken ostensibly on behalf of the animals. To quote a Duke veterinarian, Duke "has realized the necessity of implementing behavioral and environmental enrichment programs for the laboratory primates. . ." To this end, Duke experimenters are trying to ease stress on the primates — each isolated in a tiny cage — by rotating TVs through the primate rooms. The Duke vet noted that five to ten minutes into a program, "baboons become quiet and gaze toward the television." (*Scientists Center Newsletter* 9(1)1987)

Sheiks Blast Wildlife

In March, a Kenyan safari agency treated nine Arab princes and sheiks to a slaughtering spree in the Kenyan Maasai Mara reserve on the Tanzanian border, ignoring Kenya's ban on wild game hunting. The sheiks killed more than 200 animals, including a rare blade maned Lion and a Cheetah. As "state guests" the sheiks were hosted by a professional "hunter" and a member of parliament. Kenya last year allowed bird hunting and occasionally allows favored persons to kill selected "game." Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has stressed the importance of preserving big animals to attract tourists. (Earthtrust X Press) It would be worthwhile to inform Kenyan authorities that we, as wealthy tourists, will not visit a country which allows such a wildlife slaughter; and to inform Arab sheiks that we will henceforth boycott all petroleum based products until the sheiks amend this dastardly deed.

Snake Downs Plane

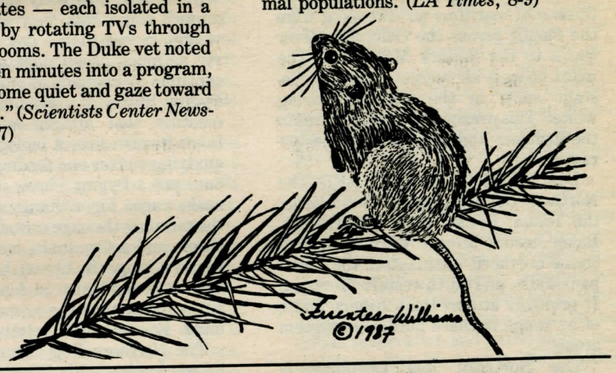
A plane departing from Ujungpandang (900 miles east of Jakarta, Indonesia) was forced down 12 minutes after takeoff by a snake. The snake had escaped from the cargo hold, crept to the cockpit, and coiled itself around the pilot's legs. In terror, the pilot aborted the mission and returned to the airport. (*Fifth Estate*, spring 87) Indonesian officials did not disclose the fate of the hijacker, and we fear it was quickly abducted by an anti-terrorist hit squad.

Bluefish Attack Swimmers

Bluefish migrating north for the summer have bitten at least five swimmers along Florida's coast. In April, swimmers entered an area where the two-foot long fish with razor-sharp teeth were feasting ravenously. The swimmers were duly made the subjects of the bluefishes' gnashing of teeth.

Fish Farmers Murder Seal

In July, a widely publicized dispute resulted when the Dutch Seal Protection Institute angered Iceland fish farmers by rescuing six seals from starvation in the Netherlands — where overfishing has left wildlife with inadequate food supplies — and flying them to northern Iceland. Fish farmers in the Arctic town of Husavik, saying the seal in their area would disrupt their salmon fry being hatched in a local harbor, gained permission from police to kill the seal. By shooting the seal, they increased the antipathy many environmentalists feel toward fishers and whalers in Iceland who continue to deplete marine mammal populations. (*LA Times*, 8-9)



Gallatin

Continued from page 17

wolf habitat in the GYE.

OIL & GAS: Almost all non-Wilderness lands on the Forest would be open to leasing, despite poor potential for success in most areas. Existing leases would all be honored, leaving the Crazies, Gallatins, North Absarokas, and especially the Bridgers (where seismic exploration is underway) open to drilling.

PRIVATE INHOLDINGS: About 25% of the land within Forest boundaries is privately owned. Burlington Northern-Plum Creek owns 137,000 acres, acquired through 19th century railroad grants, and plans to log all this in the next 10 years. Much of their land is "checkerboard" sections within roadless areas of the Gallatins and Crazies. The Forest Service has made half-hearted attempts to acquire some of the lands in the Gallatin Range, but the Plan offers no details on the status of these efforts.

TIMBER: Nearly one-third of the non-Wilderness lands on the Gallatin would be subject to timber "management" under this Plan. Timber sales would continue to be below-cost. Timber management would "convert more of the stand into young age classes." Yet the Plan claims that "Species such as moose and goshawk, which depend on old growth forest, would not be adversely affected." This defies logic.

The Gallatin Forest Plan spells disaster for the wild creatures which depend on Wilderness for their survival. Montana EF! is dedicated to seeing that the Plan is rejected, and a new draft prepared.

Realm of the Bog Lemming

by Jasper Carlton

SLOGGING IN THE REALM: My chin brushed against the sedges at ground level as I strained to look down the small grass covered runway. It was littered with recent plant cuttings, and I was filled with hope that at last I would meet the rare species that was the subject of my search. Cold water saturated my jeans up to my thighs, but it was late June and the coolness felt refreshing after the hike up to this relic boreal meadow, 5000 feet in elevation.

A few small islands of statuesque Sub-alpine Fir and Engelmann Spruce stood scattered around the large boreal bog meadow where I was crouched, the trees' branches draped with lichens. The undulating flight of a large bird drew my attention skyward. The black crow-sized bird with a brilliant red crest and white underwings was a Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) — now the largest woodpecker in North America, assuming the Ivory-billed Woodpecker is indeed extinct (outside of Cuba, where ornithologists think a tiny and imperiled population survives). I had seen this Pileated Woodpecker several times and assumed it had a nest in some tree hole in the conifers surrounding the meadow. A few seconds after it flew out of sight, a thunderous drumming broke the silence of the meadow. The woodpecker was pursuing ants on a decomposing snag at the edge of the meadow.

Three months earlier, during winter, I had observed and confirmed the habitat use of a small band of Caribou and a lone Gray Wolf in the same general area. Fresh Grizzly Bear scat now lay among the glacier lilies in an avalanche shoot above the meadow. But this search was equally exciting, for I was tracking the rare and elusive Northern Bog Lemming (*Synatomys borealis*).

Wolves, Caribou, Grizzlies, Northern Bog Lemmings . . . in what wild area of Canada or Alaska was I located? None! I was in one of the least known and most biologically rich ecosystems in the northwestern portion of the lower United States — the Selkirk Ecosystem of extreme northeastern Washington and northern Idaho. As a western spur of the Rockies, this mountain complex extends down from British Columbia, and is rich in vegetation due to the influence of maritime air sweeping from the Pacific across the Columbia River Basin to the Selkirk Mountains. The moist oceanic air results in almost constant snow in the Selkirks during winter. This precipitation contributes to the lushness and bogginess of the terrain.

DIMINUTIVE CREATURES: The Northern Bog Lemming lives in Alaska, the Yukon, British Columbia, the Mt. Baker border area of Washington, extreme northern Washington, the Idaho panhandle, and northwestern Montana. It probably attains the southern limits of its range in these border ecosystem areas.

The Northern Bog Lemming is slightly smaller than its more famous Alaskan tundra cousin, the Brown Lemming (*Lemmus sibericus*), and the circumpolar Collared Lemming (*Dicrostonyx torquatus*). The Collared Lemming turns white in winter; the Northern Bog Lemming does not.

Lemmings are small vole-like mammals with short tails, less than one inch in length, and a head and body length of 4 to 4.75 inches. Unlike the White-footed or Deer Mouse, they have very small ears that often are hidden by their long, soft grizzled grayish-brown fur. Their well-furred, chunky bodies make these rodents well adapted to their cold environment.

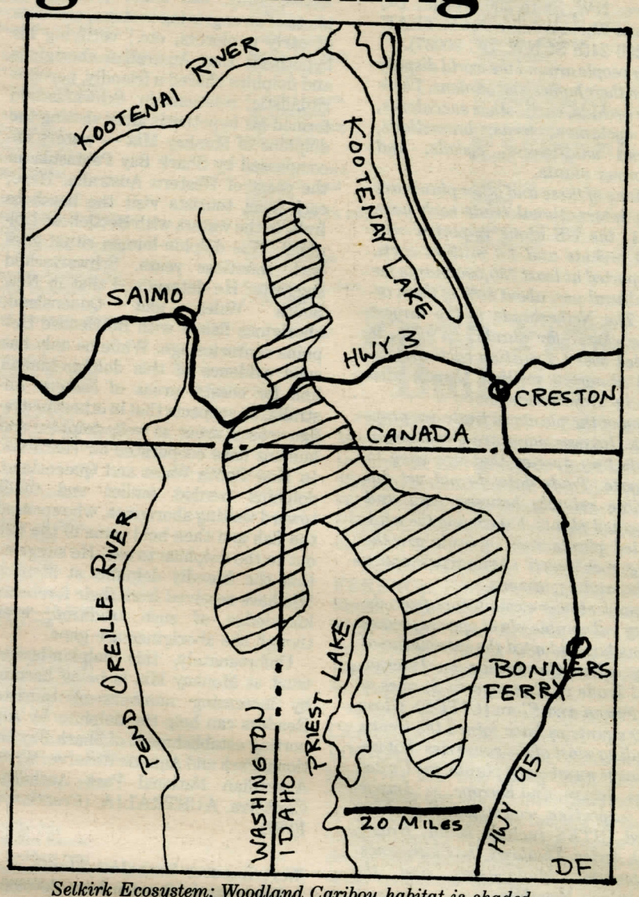
Northern Bog Lemmings spend their lives in cool, moderate to high elevation cirque bog basins and meadows, some of the last undisturbed places in the lower US, but also among the most fragile ecosystems on the continent. They are a colonial species and are active both day and night. They do not migrate and usually live their whole lives in an area no larger than a football field. They eat a wide assortment of sedges and grasses and leave evidence of their habitation in the form of piles of grass and sedge cuttings and a networks of "runways" littered with plant cuttings. Apparently, they use grass and sedge piles at the sheltered base of low shrubs for winter nests. They have long, thick claws on their front toes that help them dig burrows under the deep snow.

The Northern Bog Lemming, at two ounces, is as much a symbol of the wilds as is the Grizzly Bear.

Grizzly Bears regularly forage in the rich wet meadow in which I searched for bog lemmings on that June day. Much is made of the ferocity of the Grizzly and the Grizzly sow's defense of her cubs. But, I can tell you from personal experience that, ounce for ounce, mice, bog lemmings, and shrews can be every bit as ferocious in defense of their young as are Grizzlies. When eye-to-eye at ground level, six inches from a cornered bog lemming, one thinks twice before thrusting a bare hand at those grooved upper incisors!

The Scorpion Mouse, in many western states, eagerly attacks scorpions and snakes. And the fiercest mammal in North America may be the smallest living mammal — the Pygmy Shrew. With a head and body length of only an inch and a half, they eat their own weight in less than a day. If a Grizzly ate as much proportionately, it would consume 500 pounds of food a day. The Pygmy Shrew is a seemingly fearless creature that attacks animals many times its own size. A biologist who was studying snakes and feeding them mice once put a Pygmy Shrew in one of the snake cages for a change of menu. In the morning the cage contained a happy shrew and a few snake bones. Pygmy Shrews range in boreal habitat from central New Mexico to Alaska and are 40% smaller than the average bog lemming. Everything is relative!

The Northern Bog Lemming shares its wet habitat with a fascinating array of creatures little-known to humans, including the rare Richardson Vole (*Microtus richardsoni*), the vocal Western Spotted Frog (*Rana pletoisosa*), the well camouflaged Northwestern Toad (*Bufo boreas*), the wandering Western Terrestrial Garter Snake (*Thamnophis elegans*), and the conifer-dwelling Boreal Chickadee (*Parus hudsonicus*). Hawks, owls, Coyotes and Martens keep lemming populations in balance with the boreal bog ecosystem.



Selkirk Ecosystem; Woodland Caribou habitat is shaded.

THREATS TO THE REALM: But all is not well in the realm of the bog lemmings. As I sloshed around the bog, my knee sunk into a pile of brown mush, the size and intense odor of which indicated that it could not have originated from any indigenous species. Son-of-a-bitch, it was cow shit! At that moment, if I could have found that invading bovine, it would have become Grizzly forage. The Colville National Forest had assured me previously that "any cattle in our grazing allotments don't get that high up into the mountains." Yet, as I soon learned, the Forest Service required no fences to keep grazing cattle from impacting biologically sensitive sites, such as this high elevation bog meadow. My pleasant search was shot after that, and I headed for a much needed dip in a mountain stream flowing out of the meadow. I would meet no lemming that day.

The National Forests of the border ecosystems that contain prime Northern Bog Lemming habitat include the Okanogan, Colville, Idaho Panhandle, Kootenai, and Flathead. All allow cattle grazing in high wet meadows, despite the fact that heavy grazing is extremely detrimental to bog lemmings and many other animal and plant species.

Although the US Forest Service is wont to say that they protect bogs, wet meadows, small lakes, and wetlands, they are not protecting these sensitive areas from increasing numbers of motorized off-road vehicles (ORVs) each summer and fall, and snowmobiles that concentrate on these moderate terrain open spaces each winter. Since bog lemmings and some mice and voles nest on top of the ground and develop runways under the snow, compaction by snowmobiles adversely affects these creatures. Bog lemming habitat is also destroyed when state or federal agencies attempt to create small fishing lakes out of the wet meadows or boggy areas.

Research efforts (even though few and far between for most species other than the charismatic megafauna) can also be disastrous to small Rodentia since researchers almost always use fatal 2X4 inch snap traps set in runways and baited with peanut butter. Individuals of many species are killed in this process. The Earth First! Biodiversity Task Force recommends the use of live traps or live capture tin can pit falls when it becomes absolutely necessary to engage in limited research in order to document lemming habitat use.

The probable range of "the mighty bog lemming" along the border ecosystems of the northwestern US — from Mt. Baker in Washington to Glacier National Park in Montana — is a crucial wildlife area that contains the only populations south of Canada of Woodland Caribou, Grizzly Bears, Gray Wolves, Mountain Lions, Lynx, and Northern Bog Lemmings still surviving *all together*. Unfortunately, all of these species have been relegated to a few tiny corners of their historic ranges. Lack of concern for some, mismanagement and destruction of habitat for others, and the intentional as well as inadvertent shooting of these species has left only remnant populations.

I have hiked most of this border area and flown over it in Caribou research efforts, and I can best describe it as a patchwork quilt of huge clearcuts scarring a once magnificent coniferous forest of spruce, fir, cedar, and pine. Many of the clearcuts — which are up to five miles in length, and some of which abut the US/Canadian border — extend from ridges to creek bottoms. Many watersheds are degraded, with extensive road access resulting in heavy hunting and poaching.

The delinquent Forest Service manages over 90% of these biologically sensitive lands, in the Okanogan, Colville, Idaho Panhandle, Kootenai, and Flathead National Forests The management emphasis in these Forests continues to be on large-scale timber harvesting. The Forest Plans for all of these National Forests, as presented to date, are essentially blueprints for biological disaster. The plans all call for increased timber harvest in the form of clearcuts, increased energy development, more roads and motorized recreation, and continued grazing. All have been appealed. The 39 appeals of the Flathead Forest Plan made it the most challenged decision in the history of the US Forest Service.

The need for special protection of multiple sensitive, Threatened, and Endangered species existing together in these border ecosystems should be clear under existing conservation law. Yet, the Forest Service generally manages the land like any other commercial timber harvest area. The habitats of these species should be given "primary" management emphasis and managed as part of a new system of National Biological Preserves. The criticalness of these border ecosystems to the biological rich-

A young Woodland Caribou bull nibbles tender Valerian blossoms in the Selkirk Ecosystem border area, one of the many rare species that accompanies the Northern Bog Lemming in its historic range. Photo by Jasper Carlton.

ness of the Northwest cannot be overestimated. Logging, ski resorts, energy development, and motorized recreation should be stopped, to allow the preservation of all native animal and plant species. The continuing degradation of these natural forest systems is now symbolized by the decline in Caribou, Grizzly Bear, Gray Wolf, and Mountain Lion numbers.

BORDER ECOSYSTEMS: The ranges of all these species can be very large, and in northern Washington, Idaho, and Montana, extend across the border into Canada. The Glacier, Yaak, Selkirk, and North Cascade transborder ecosystems assume even greater importance when we realize that southern British Columbia and Alberta generally support considerably higher densities of Grizzly Bears, Caribou, Gray Wolves and other large mammals than are found on the US side of the border. International cooperation is essential in efforts to preserve the biological diversity of the border ecosystems. With the exception of the Woodland Caribou augmentation/recovery program in the Selkirk Mountains, this cooperation has all but ended under the Reagan administration. The US Fish and Wildlife Service voiced little or no opposition last year to the Canadian wolf hunting and trapping season in the North Fork drainage, which nearly wiped out the Glacier/North Fork "Magic Pack" and hopes for natural wolf recovery in Montana.

Without a demonstrated level of concern from US agencies, Canadian resource agencies fail to take Threatened and Endangered wildlife programs seriously in the border area. Large-scale timber harvest, roads, energy development, and conversion of forests to cattle range continue on both sides of the border. Critical wildlife corridors are being destroyed. Genetic interchange between wildlife populations in Canada and the US is slowly being cut off — a trend that may have dire implications for the Grizzly Bear, Gray Wolf and Woodland Caribou in the lower United States. Meanwhile, the developments are pushing remnant populations of Gray Wolves, Grizzlies, and Caribou from one area to another in search of suitable habitat. These species are consequently reappearing in a few areas from which they have been absent for decades. If the developments continue, these remnant populations will disappear.

The North Cascade, Selkirk, Cabinet/Yaak, and Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem boundaries should be drawn to include contiguous Canadian/US Grizzly Bear habitat, such as has been accomplished in programs developed for the Selkirk Mountain Caribou recovery program. International agreements should be signed now to protect these ecosystems and all their native species.

STATUS OF THE BOG LEMMING: The Northern Bog Lemming is recognized as being either a "sensitive" species or "species of special concern" by the Forest Service, state agencies in Washington, Idaho, and Montana, and Glacier National Park officials. Within the past 16 years, it has only been confirmed in northern Washington and Idaho, but it probably still hangs on in habitat pockets in Montana. The Northern Bog Lemming is not presently the subject of an Endangered Species Act petition. Considering the species' extremely localized habitat, eventually this legal step may be required to insure its survival in the lower US. The EF! Biodiversity Task Force will continue to monitor the condition of, and take appropriate actions to protect, the lemming's known habitat, and to seek to confirm its occurrence in Montana.

THE BOG LEMMING AS A SYMBOL: The bog lemming symbolizes the plight of countless wildlife species that are disappearing in *this country* due to lack of knowledge and concern, habitat destruction, and mismanagement. It tells us that we must focus attention and actions on behalf of less known and less visible species and their ecosystems. The Northern Bog Lemming, at two ounces, is as much a symbol of the wilds as is the Grizzly Bear at 4000 times that weight.

The Earth First! movement will continue to work on behalf of all native life forms — insects, poisonous plants, bats, rats, vultures, rattlesnakes, sharks, wolves, bears, pupfish, and louseworts. The Desert Tortoise, Goodding's Onion, the Flatspired Three-toothed Land Snail, the Coachella Fringe-toed Lizard, the Pawnee Montane Skipper, the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel, the Mission Blue Butterfly, the Florida Panther, the Concho Water Snake, the Gila Monster, and the Northern Bog Lemming are all among the right causes to defend to the death!

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write to the Forest Supervisor of one or all of the following National Forests insisting that the US Forest Service protect all known or suspected Northern Bog Lemming habitat sites from cattle grazing, logging roads, off-road vehicles (ORVs), and snowmobiles. Tell them, as well as members of your own state Congressional delegation, that biologically rich areas containing multiple sensitive, Threatened, and Endangered species in the border ecosystems should be managed and protected with a wildlife emphasis.

Addresses: Colville NF, 695 S Main St, Colville, WA 99114; Okanogan NF, 1240 S Second, Okanogan, WA 98840; Idaho Panhandle National Forests, 1201 Ironwood Dr, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814; Kootenai NF, Hwy 2, Libby, MT 59923; Flathead NF, Box 147, 1935 3rd Ave, E Kalispell, MT 59901.

Jasper Carlton and the EF! Biodiversity Task Force will henceforth present regular articles in EF! *to educate us about some of Nature's less glamorous species – perhaps even some among the enigmatic microflora — and to involve us in their work on behalf of imperiled ecosystems. The Task Force needs donations to continue its noble work. (See Directory for new address.)*

The Great Alaska Land Grab Continues

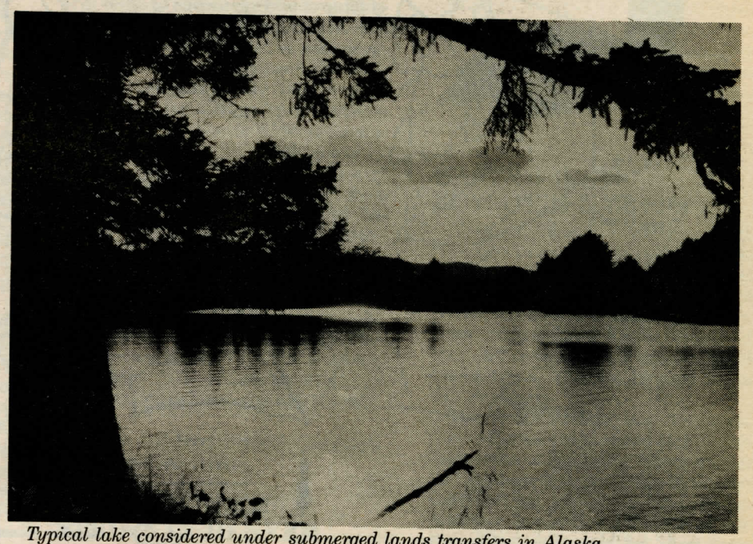
by Dave McCargo

Environmentalists' campaign to save the 1.8 million acre Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge from oil development is widely viewed as the biggest lands battle since passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). Unfortunately, so much of our attention is focused on the Arctic Refuge that we are having a hard time keeping the cretins from looting the rest of the store. Submerged lands are a case in point.

Some background is necessary to understand this complex issue (see also Wuerthner on Alaska Natives, Beltane 87): Under the Alaska Statehood Act, the federal government granted 104 million acres to the state of Alaska. Not only was this the largest state land grant in US history, but Alaska was permitted to select its land almost anywhere within the state except the few existing National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges. This was in contrast to most western states, which were granted the same two sections in every township.

In 1971, Congress passed the second major piece of legislation pertaining to Alaska — the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. ANCSA gave the Alaska Natives 44 million acres, effectively froze remaining state selections until the Natives could make theirs, and authorized the Secretary of Interior to withdraw up to 80 million acres from State and Native selections for potential national conservation units — the so-called d-2 lands. In 1978, after Congress failed to pass an Alaska lands act (Alaska's Senator Gravel threatened to filibuster at the last minute), President Carter withdrew 96 million acres under the Antiquities Act and the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). Carter's action was the boldest stroke in US conservation history since Teddy Roosevelt withdrew the National Forests.

Finally, in 1980 Congress passed the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which established 100 million acres in new and enlarged national conservation units. Although ANILCA is touted by environmentalists as the biggest conservation victory of the century, it created almost as many problems as it solved. The amount of land protected is far less than generally imagined because of numerous loopholes and because some of the national conservation units have huge inholdings: There are about 12 million acres of inholdings in the 76 million acres of National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska.



Typical lake considered under submerged lands transfers in Alaska. Photo courtesy of David McCargo.

In 1983, Interior Secretary Watt issued a policy decision to include at no cost certain submerged land in the state's and Natives' entitlements under the Statehood Act and ANCSA. The policy requires that submerged lands be surveyed or "meandered" in accordance with the BLM's *Manual of Surveying Instructions*. This effectively means that lands beneath lakes larger than 50 acres and streams wider than three chains (198 feet) will not be included within the survey. Or, to put it another way, the state and Native corporations would not be charged for lands beneath "meandered" water bodies as part of their land entitlements provided they have not been determined to be navigable. If navigable, the underwater lands belong to the state, pursuant to the Submerged Lands Act of 1953.

For example, let's say XYZ Native Village Corporation selected 1000 acres including a 100-acre lake which is unnavigable or where navigability determination had not been made. Prior to Watt's policy, the lake would have been charged against the Native corporation's land entitlement and the corporation would receive 1000 acres. Under the Watt policy, the Native corporation would receive 1000 acres of uplands, and ownership of 100 acres of submerged land under the doctrine of riparian rights. By not being "charged" for the 100 acres, the Native corporation completes its entitlement from uplands.

Let's suppose further that, because of other state or Native selections, there are only 1000 contiguous acres from which to select (i.e., around a native village). Where would the Native corporation find its additional 100 acres? It would have to select from lands elsewhere (overselections), such as National Parks or Wildlife Refuges.

Needless to say, some environmentalists were not overjoyed with the idea of arbitrarily and illegally transferring what could be millions of acres of public lands to the state and the Natives who had already been granted 104 and 44 million acres respectively under the Alaska Statehood Act and ANCSA. So the Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society hauled the Department of Interior into the Washington, DC, federal District Court.

The Club and TWS argued that DOI was in violation of ANCSA, the Alaska Statehood Act, ANILCA, NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act), and the Administrative Procedures Act. In January 1986, Judge Pratt threw the case out on the grounds that the plaintiffs lacked standing. He reasoned, in part, that the plaintiffs could not establish injury-in-fact because they could not identify which in-lieu lands the state and Natives would receive and what uses would ultimately be made of them. In other words, the public would have to wait until the No Trespassing signs went up before alleging injury.

Aside from the fact that Pratt failed to address the substance of the case, his ruling would have set a dangerous precedent if allowed to stand. So the Club and TWS appealed to the DC Circuit. In July, the DC Circuit reversed Pratt and remanded the case to be heard on its merits.

Another fly in the ointment is that under the Submerged Lands Act the state is entitled to lands beneath navigable waterways. Consequently, if the state can establish navigability on a water body, it can claim the submerged lands. If the navigable water body is on Native lands, the Natives are entitled to select in-lieu lands elsewhere. (The navigability issue has enormous implications beyond the submerged lands dispute.)

Under ANILCA, the state had five years to assert navigability claims on Native lands; however, despite two extensions, it dragged its feet and is threatening lawsuits against each of the 180 Native villages in Alaska. How far the state will go with its bluff remains to be seen.

The Bureau of Land Management, three years after the suit was filed and in response to a demand from the House Interior Committee, calculated that 1.81 million acres would be lost to the state and the Natives as a consequence of Watt's policy. The state would receive 693,000 acres; Natives, 1.12 million acres. The state's land would come from unreserved public land. Of the new Native selections, 694,000 acres would come from National Wildlife Refuges, including 400,000 acres from the Yukon Delta NWR, which is already pockmarked with huge inholdings; 18,000 would come from National Parks; and the rest from BLM lands.

Meanwhile, the Alaska Federation of Natives was busily greasing the wheels of the House Interior Committee. Last June, Don Young (R-AK) introduced HR 2629, which would moot the SC/TWS lawsuit and statutorily ratify Watt's policy. (The Alaska Congressional delegation had introduced similar bills in 1985.) To make it more palatable, HR 2629 was combined with another bill in mark-up which would preclude administrative land exchanges in the Coastal Plain without Congressional approval. In effect, the state and Natives would be rewarded with an extraordinary land grant for being thwarted, perhaps temporarily, from cashing in on the Coastal Plain of the Arctic NWR.

Environmentalists were caught unprepared; and by the time hearings were held by the House Subcommittee on Water & Power Resources, it was too late. Shortly before Congress recessed in August, HR 2629 passed the Subcommittee, Committee, and the House within a few days with virtually no opposition.

The battleground has shifted to the Senate, where environmentalists will make a last effort against this legislation. Hearings were held in November on HR 2629 in the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee, and mark-up may occur this spring.

To address the state's argument that it may lose lands to the Natives if there is no new legislation, environmentalists have offered an alternative which would set aside a sufficient pool of lands for the Natives to select from in the event the state can prove navigability of water bodies on federal lands conveyed to Native corporations. After initially opposing granting the state another exten-

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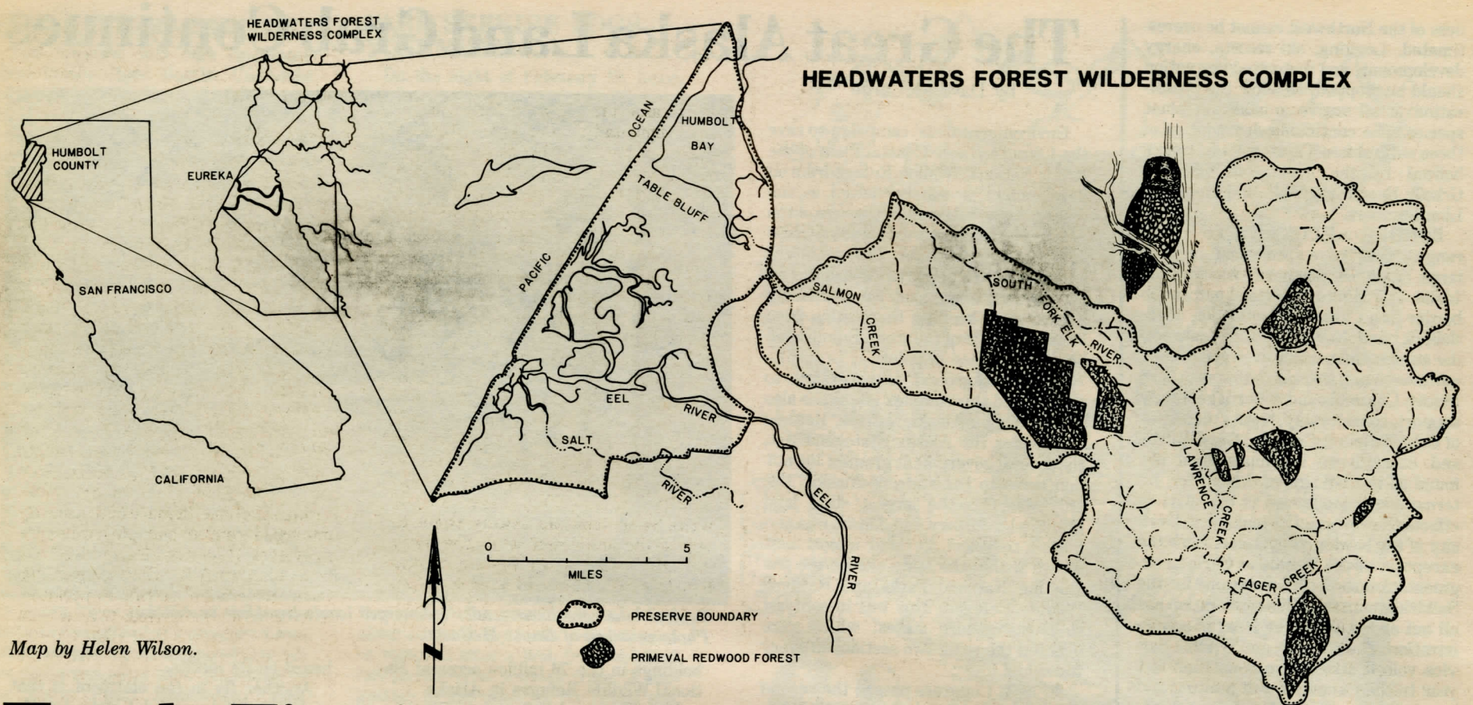

Map by Helen Wilson.

Earth First! Proposes Redwood Wilderness

by Northcoast California Earth First!

INTRODUCTION: In January, 1988, Earth First! unveiled its proposal to preserve four of the world's largest remaining unprotected primeval redwood groves and their corresponding watersheds. Northcoast California EF! released the proposal — called Headwaters Forest Wilderness Complex — at the national Restore the Earth Conference held at the University of California, Berkeley. Our proposal would immediately preserve through acquisition over 5000 acres of primeval redwood forest, including Headwaters Forest, at 3000 acres the world's largest unprotected virgin redwood grove. The proposal also would preserve several thousand acres of "residual" old growth forest left by pre-Maxxam Pacific Lumber during its days of selective cutting. The proposal suggests that much of the wetland in the area and land not currently under corporate ownership be protected via voluntary sale of conservation easements, thereby limiting development while allowing families to retain ownership.

Our proposal is designed to protect three complete redwood watersheds and a large portion of a fourth, in Humboldt County, California, as well as wetland habitat where the streams meet the Pacific. The proposed wilderness would preserve primeval forest islands between Redwood National Park and Humboldt Redwoods State Park, a distance of 50 miles.

In brief, we propose designing a core preserve of upland Coast Redwood forest approximately 250 miles north of San Francisco, as a Wilderness Area. This core preserve would include corporate timberlands, which would be purchased full fee by state or federal government agencies, non-profit public land trusts, or any combination thereof. This proposal also seeks protection, primarily via property easements, of crucial wetland habitat in South Humboldt Bay and the Eel River Delta. Total size of the project is 98,000 acres (or about 40,000 hectares, as one hectare [ha.] is approximately 2.5 acres).

The watersheds to be protected rise from sea level to almost 3500 feet and cover 29,032 hectares (71,708 acres or 112 square miles). They are comprised of the entire reaches of the South Fork of the Elk River (5060 ha.), Salmon Creek (4114 ha), and Lawrence Creek (11,108 ha), and part of the Yager Creek watershed (8750 ha).

Private lands within the watersheds would receive immediate protection through purchase of conservation easements. Ideally, over the span of a generation or two of owners, these lands would be purchased full fee and would become part of the core preserve.

In addition to protecting the watersheds, our proposal would restore and protect a migration route to connect the rich Humboldt Bay and Eel River Delta ecosystems to the upland watershed preserves. This corridor would follow Salmon Creek, which crosses US Interstate Highway 101 and then flows into the southeast corner of Humboldt Bay. This is the site of the 1860-hectare South Bay portion of the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge (HBNWR). The HBNWR is, in turn, adjacent to the Eel River Delta. Both the Bay and the Delta are predominately privately owned, so conservation easements would be used here.

OVERVIEW: Only about 10% of the temperate coniferous forests of the Pacific Northwest remain in their pristine, pre-European settlement condition. Of the remaining untouched forests, less than 5% are "permanently" protected. The rest will fall within 40-50 years if current Forest Service and corporate plans are carried out. The proportion of redwood forests remaining intact is even smaller than the proportion of Pacific Northwest coniferous forests as a whole remaining intact.

California state Forest Practice Rules (FPR) are inadequate for protection of these unique forest habitats and their dependent species. They are also inadequately enforced. Three court cases (EPIC v Johnson, 1985; Libeu v California Department of Forestry [CDF], 1987; and EPIC v Maxxam, 1987) found the Timber Harvest Plan (THP) system to be in non-compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act's cumulative effects mandate. They have also found that CDF abused its discretion by approving illegal THPs.

The redwood forest represents a link with the ancient past. Fossil predecessors of the redwood date back 100 million years to the Cretaceous period, while the present day range of redwood represents an area spared many of the geological upheavals of the past, such as glaciation and inundation by the sea.

Before logging began a little over 100 years ago, the Coast Redwood forest covered two million acres in a narrow strip near the coast. It ran from the Chetco River in southwest Oregon to the Monterey/San Luis Obispo county line. Today nearly 95% of the primeval redwood forest has been logged and only about half of that remaining has been set aside to carry on natural ecological functioning. Moreover, most redwood parkland is heavily impacted by tourism and is cut off from other such habitat islands.

Most of the forest proposed here for Wilderness designation, including virtually all of the old growth, belongs to PALCO (Pacific Lumber). In 1985 this logging company was purchased for $900 million in a leveraged buy-out by Houston-based Maxxam Corporation, a subsidiary of MCO Corporation. Both of these companies are headed by Wall Street raider Charles Hurwitz. The circumstances of this transaction have been the subject of inquiry by an investigating committee of the US Congress and by the Securities Exchange Commission, in regards to possible trading violations.

PALCO owns 85,455 ha, including 1620 ha of old growth forest, in San Mateo County. All other PALCO acreage is in Humboldt County. According to PALCO chief forester Robert Stephens, as of January, 1986, the company owned 6480 ha of virgin forest and 22,680 ha of residual old growth. For the 40 years preceding the buy-out, PALCO practiced selection cutting as its silvicultural method, taking about the half the ancient trees while leaving stands of "residual" old growth.

The amount of Pacific Lumber old growth forest logged since the takeover is approximately 8093 ha — 85% "residual" old growth; 15% primeval forest. However, the company substantially increased its THP submissions for virgin tracts of forest in 1987, increasing virgin forest to be logged from 9% of acreage submitted in 1986 to 35% in 1987. In 1989, Maxxam's annual debt payment for its buy-out of PALCO will increase more than 100% to $83 million a year. The valuable timber in the primeval forest of the proposed preserve is apparently targeted by Maxxam as a primary means of meeting the debt.

LAND DESCRIPTION: The Eel River Delta, South Humboldt Bay, and Table Bluff are the lowest reaches of this proposed Headwaters Forest Wilderness Complex. There one finds fresh and salt water marshes, riparian habitat, tidal mudflats, and dunes. Most of this area is presently poorly drained pasturage; some is under cultivation.

These wetlands and riparian zones provide crucial habitat continuity in mid-western Humboldt County. Vegetation includes European Dune-grass, Bush Lupine, Beach Strawberry, Sand Verbena, Dune Tansy, Beach Morning Glory, Eel Grass, Cord Grass, Pickleweed, Salt Grass, Arrow Grass, and various algae. Rare plants of the area include the Western Lilly, Pt. Reyes Birds Beak, and Humboldt Bay Owls Clover.

The wetlands also support over 100 water-oriented bird species, including Black Brant, Widgeon, Pintail, various ducks, hawks, Osprey, Bald and Golden Eagles, and the California Clapper Rail (an Endangered species). Over 100,000 birds may be found on Humboldt Bay at peak season. Additionally, Harbor Seals and Harbor Porpoises, 95 species of fish, and 150 species of invertebrates are found in Humboldt Bay.

Following Salmon Creek east from Highway 101, which borders Humboldt Bay, one encounters lowland pasturage and brushlands. Soon redwood forest becomes dominant. Just upstream is California's second largest Osprey nesting site, on Salmon Creek, the South Fork of Elk River and the ridge between them. Classified as an Area of Special Biological Importance by CDF&G, this region immediately inland from the coast contains 40 of Humboldt County's 94 known Osprey nesting sites.

Salmon Creek's lower reaches sport large stands of second growth Coast Redwood, Red Alder, Tanoak, Vine Maple, Douglas Fir, Grand Fir, Western Hemlock, Madrone, and numerous other tree species. Salal, Huckleberry, Salmonberry, Oxalis, Trillium, numerous ferns and other plants blanket the forest floor and the many large redwood stumps.

The hills along Salmon Creek are steep in all directions, and toward midstream the watercourse too steepens. Dozens of landslides — up to 1000 feet in length and width — scar the terrain. The watershed still sees logging, but not as much as most other second growth redwood forests in Humboldt County. The most extensive logging on Salmon Creek is at its headwaters, where PALCO is logging the world's largest unprotected primeval redwood ecosystem — 1214-hectare Headwaters Forest. Headwaters Forest contains the drainages of, and ridges between, Salmon Creek, South Fork Elk River, and Little South Fork (Elk River), at their highest reaches.

A nearby hillside recently clearcut shows clear signs that the soil — rushing down newly carved gullies during rains — cannot hold up to old growth logging. Mining these giants requires numerous large haul roads, skid trails, landings, and 200-foot layout beds in which to fall the trees. In a sale area, the soil is disturbed and compacted over 90% of its surface; and after completion, the clearcut is burned. Gravel stream beds fill with blue and red clay silt, and sediment washes downstream, burying anadromous fish spawning areas.

Climbing the north ridge between Salmon Creek's headwaters and those of Elk River, the trees become smaller but the undergrowth — encouraged by the increased elevation and its added sunlight — is nearly impenetrable and in places reaches 15 feet high. Game trails are sometimes the only way through the undergrowth.

After descending the ridge one reaches Little South Fork, the world's least degraded redwood stream. For just over two miles of its length, beginning at its headwaters, Little South Fork watershed is intact, with no roads. The area is home to Red Tree Voles, Olympic Salamanders, Tailed Frogs, Peregrine Falcons, hawks, and — sighted last year for the first time on PALCO land — Marbled Murrelets. A dazzling array of shrubs, ferns, fungi, mosses, lichens, and trees shine vibrant green. The old trees reach 15 feet in diameter.

Over the ridge east from Elk River is Lawrence Creek, the watershed containing two of the four large redwood stands — totaling 607 ha. To the south, one mile east of the Lawrence Creek/Yager Creek confluence, is the fourth redwood grove, 283 hectares on Owl Creek where it flows into the South Fork of Yager Creek. Surrounding these groves are cut-over parcels (both recent Maxxam clearcuts and prior PALCO selection cuts), small stands of virgin Douglas Fir, oak woodlands, oak

grasslands and rolling prairies. As one travels east from here and gains elevation, the dominance of Coast Redwood gives way to Doug Fir, other soft woods, hardwoods, and grasslands.

GOALS: Our primary goal is to return the watersheds to a state resembling, as nearly as possible, their pre-European settlement condition. To this end, the following general objectives have been developed:

*Maintain primeval redwood forest habitat islands and enhance restoration of primeval forest conditions in the remainder of the watersheds. This is important for reversing the trend toward genetic isolation of species dependent on primeval redwood forests by providing a source for recolonization.

*Restore anadromous fisheries to historic levels through rehabilitation of the whole watersheds. The stream habitat enhancement work being done is vital but insufficient to restore the complete health of the watersheds. The presence of vigorous anadromous fisheries is a good indicator of watershed health (water temperature, habitat diversity, turbidity, regularity of flow, and riparian habitat quality). Healthy runs of salmon and Steelhead also provide a prime source of protein input to ecosystem food chains.

*Maintain diversity of habitat types and native species of plants and animals. The achievement of this goal is enhanced by features of the proposal, such as the size of the area proposed for Wilderness designation and the completeness of the watersheds.

*Maintain and restore viable, self-sustaining populations of all native species. Again, this is a function of the size, diversity and completeness of the watersheds, as well as the buffer zones provided by conservation easements along the edges of the watersheds.

*Enact a management strategy that places the land community as the priority before the convenience of human visitors. For example, extensive orientation would be required for visitors. Also, some of the primeval redwood forest would be closed to human visitation to protect the wild state of these places.

RESTORATION: Most of the land in these watersheds has suffered varying degrees of degradation from human activities. However, the potential for restoration is good, due to the existence of the primeval forest habitat islands as recolonization sources, and the extensive stands of residual ancient trees left after selective logging. By controlling whole watersheds, downstream damage caused by upstream actions can be eliminated. For instance, siltation of the bay will be reduced by upstream repair of Salmon Creek and the South Fork of the Elk River. The following list presents priorities for restoration work and guidelines for how to accomplish this work:

*Reforestation will be a priority, using only native species of trees and shrubs. A diversity of hardwoods, softwoods and shrubs should be used. Local seed sources should be utilized to insure success. Also, natural seral stages must be allowed to fulfill long-term ecological functions such as nutrient building in the soil.

*Roads and landings will be reclaimed. This includes recontouring slopes, restoring natural drainage patterns, and revegetation. County roads will remain until the landholders they serve have passed ownership to the wilderness administration agency. Some logging roads may be retained as foot trails.

*Stream habitats will be restored. The banks of streams will be stabilized where necessary to prevent siltation of spawning gravels. Reforestation will control erosion and provide cover for wildlife, including young fish. This cover helps moderate water temperatures and regulate water flows.

*Structural components of primeval forests — live old trees, snags, large logs on the ground, and large logs in streams — will require the fullness of time to be restored. However, as the project progresses, studies may reveal ways in which the habitat functions of these components may be simulated and restoration enhanced.

*To enhance wildlife migration, construction of a one-quarter to one-half mile long causeway on Highway 101 will take place on the north side of Table Bluff over Salmon Creek.

*Levies and dikes will be removed and drainage ditches filled, where possible, to enhance wetlands restoration. This must be done with care over time, allowing wildlife and fisheries to adapt to alterations.

*Only native materials will be used in building restoration structures. Imported materials (e.g., cable, wire, erosion cloth, plastics, gabion baskets, concrete, steel culverts) tend to persist after their function is fulfilled. This can cause later problems for wildlife and ecosystem functioning (such as injuries or blocked drainages leading to erosion). Moreover, bureaucratic priorities tend not to include the removal of past projects. Finally, use of native materials fosters ingenuity in workers as well as eliminating impacts to other ecosystems from which non-native restoration materials would otherwise be culled.

*Natural disturbance regimes, including wildfires, will slowly be allowed to return.

*Native grasses will be reintroduced to prairies and oak grasslands.

*All restoration will be site-specific — no blanket measures. Healthy soils and watersheds, natural seral progressions, and functioning wildlife habitats will be the primary considerations in planning.

CONCLUSIONS: If completed as proposed, the Headwaters Forest Wilderness Complex would constitute the most significant acquisition of redwood land since the 1940s. Salmon Creek, Lawrence Creek, and South Fork Elk River would be the only redwood watersheds their size to be completely preserved.

Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) is among the world's most depleted rainforest species. Thus, perhaps most important, Headwaters Forest Wilderness Complex would preserve the most significant remaining Coast Redwood, primeval forest ecosystems. Waterfowl migration routes and old growth habitat would be preserved, enhanced, and — over time — expanded; water quality would be improved; and the overall health of planet Earth would be supported by a small yet vital addition to its biological and evolutionary integrity.

The preceding is a condensed version of Northcoast CA EF!'s proposal. For a complete copy which includes discussion of land acquisition and conservation easements, and to inquire about or volunteer for the accelerating EF! campaign to save the Coast Redwoods, contact Northcoast EF! (POB 368, Bayside, CA 95524). If able, include a donation with your request, to cover costs and aid the EF! direct action campaign. (See past issues of EF! *for accounts of tree-sitting actions and other protests which, by spring of 1987, had made this one of the most publicized campaigns in EF! history.)*

Alaska . . .

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sion to assert its claims on Native lands, environmentalists now agree that the state can take forever, as far as they are concerned, hoping this will help neutralize the state's position. Whether the environmentalists' strategy will succeed remains to be seen.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

The environmental community appears to be treating submerged lands as a matter of secondary importance, either because it has other issues to face or because this issue is too arcane to tackle. The likely prospect, nonetheless, is that almost two million acres of Alaska wilderness will be trashed if we don't stop the submerged lands give-away in its tracks. Letters are urgently needed to stop another Alaska land grab. Please write your senators asking them to oppose the submerged lands give-away bill, HR 2629 (or the Senate equivalent thereof). If one of your senators is a member of the Senate Energy Committee, it is especially crucial that you write immediately in opposition to HR 2629 and in support of the conservationists' alternative. The Energy & Natural Resources Committee members are the following: Bennett Johnston (D-LA), Dale Bumpers (D-AR), Wendell Ford (D-KY), Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH), John Melcher (D-MT), Bill Bradley (D-NJ), Jeff Bingaman (D-NM), Timothy Wirth (D-CO), Kent Conrad (D-ND), Wyche Fowler (D-GA), James McClure (R-ID), Mark Hatfield (R-OR), Lowell Weicker (R-CT), Pete Domenici (R-NM), Malcolm Wallop (R-WY), Frank Murkowski (R-AK), Don Nickles (R-OK), Chic Hecht (R-NV), Daniel Evans (R-WA).

Letters . . .

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Help! They now want to build a massive jetport for the up and coming city of Page (we call it Plague!) right on the edge of the Paria Wilderness, north of the river on some BLM land called Ferry Swale. This would encourage sprawl toward Kane County's rising star, Big Water, UT (we call it Back Water). Also, Energy Fools plans a milling site for their noxious ore, to be located in Kitchen Canyon, on the fringe of a vast roadless area which includes the Skutumpah Terrace and the soaring White Cliffs. If that were not enough, a new powerline from Page to the planned Alton Coal Field would cross through the heart of much of this mostly untouched canyon and pinyon-juniper ecosystem. Page Area Earth First! has its hands full! Also, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area's Superintendent John Lancaster needs to hear from us on how what's left of Glen Canyon should be managed. Long ignored by mainstream conservationists, there is a hidden but threatened paradise beyond the increasingly crowded and stagnant shores of Lake Bowell ("stool of the Colorado!"). Write or call, GCNRA, Box 1507, Page, AZ 86040 (602-645-2471), and let them know the only appropriate use of the 87% of the NRA that is not covered with water is WILDERNESS!

—Mad Moki, Escalante, Utah

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Earth First! demonstrates on Wall Street against MAXXAM.

MAXXAM clearcuts are relentlessly eating away at the remaining old growth Redwood. Photo by Dave Kirkman.

REVIEWS

THE WHALE WAR; David Day; 1987; Sierra Club Books, San Francisco.

The war to save the whales irrevocably changed the strategy and consciousness of the environmental movement. David Day says that "the whale is at the heart of a guerilla war of resistance that has spread over all the world: it is the symbol of the ecology movement and emblematic of the fate of all species on the planet."

For over two centuries, whalers have relentlessly pursued whales in the waters of every ocean on Earth — killing them for their teeth, oil, and meat. In thinking of the fight to stop this slaughter, we have in our minds images of men in tiny zodiacs standing between whales and killer boats armed with explosive harpoons. The battle to save the whales, however, has proceeded on many fronts simultaneously. It is a war that will continue until the last whale is dead or the last whaling vessel is rusting at the bottom of the ocean.

David Day is a Canadian poet. His compelling narrative history of the whale war provides information about little known aspects of the fight. In particular he reveals the manipulations of Suzuki, former Prime Minister of Japan, who worked behind the scenes to further the interests of the Japanese whaling industry.

Day demonstrates that commercial whaling would have virtually ended in the early 1970s if the Japanese had not provided a market for whale meat (mostly used for prisoners) and had not used investments, bribes, and other unethical tactics to prop up the whaling industry in Peru, South Africa and other nations. Japan paid advisors in the US, including former CIA director William Colby, to protect whaling interests in Washington, DC.

By engaging whalers on the oceans as well as in the halls of the United Nations and the International Whaling Commission, environmentalists became a worldwide movement. They invaded Siberia to document the Russians' feeding of whale meat to minks on fur farms. They investigated the murky world of international finance and international diplomacy. They raised hundreds of thousands of dollars to pursue whalers. Paul Watson and the Sea Shepherd rammed pirate whaling vessels in the Atlantic, and sunk their own ship in a Spanish port to prevent the Spanish authorities from seizing it.

The battle to save the whales shows that environmentalists can develop broad-based public support and they can use their own investigators to expose the illegal actions of governments and multinational corporations. The costs, both in dollars and in lives, can be high. Whalers and government bureaucrats will send their own secret agents to sink environmentalists, as demonstrated by the sinking of the *Rainbow Warrior* by agents of the French equivalent of the CIA in Auckland harbor.

This book is recommended for anyone who plans to participate in the environmental campaigns of the 1990s.

Reviewed by Bill Devall.

THE NATURAL ALIEN: HUMANKIND AND ENVIRONMENT; Neil Evernden; University of Toronto Press; 1985. $14 postpaid from EF! Books in Tucson.

The relation between mind and nature is Evernden's central concern in *The Natural Alien*. The dominant way of seeing nature in our culture is through science, Evernden reminds us. Science objectifies nature, revealing nature only as a collection of objects which can be manipulated by humans.

Even the science of ecology is caught in this way of seeing nature. As Evernden says, "ecology can help one to criticize inefficient exploitation or destructive utilization of nature, but it cannot help illuminate the experience that inspires one to be an environmentalist." (p.22)

This presents a dilemma to the environmentalist. Evernden asserts "...that environmentalism, like Romanticism, constitutes a defense of value." It also has "... an even more fundamental role, the defense of meaning. We call people environmentalists because what they are finally moved to defend is what we call environment. But, at bottom, their action is a defense of cosmos, not scenery. Ironically, the very entity they defend — environment — is itself an offspring of the nihilistic behemoth they challenge. It is a manifestation of the way we view the world." (p.124)

Evernden draws from phenomenology and biology to present an alternative approach to that of modern science for seeing ourselves in nature. "Phenomenology requires a return to the things themselves, to a world that precedes knowledge and yet is basic to it, as countryside is to geography and blossoms to botany. This seems initially confusing, for we think of knowledge as something achieved through observation and analysis, not as something which precedes it. Yet this notion presupposes an observer who surveys the world and questions..." (p.57)

Evernden cites the work of Merleau-Ponty, Martin Heidegger and R.D. Laing to introduce the reader clearly and succinctly to the context of mind-in-nature.

He draws from threads of modern biology to suggest that humans, as a species, may be "natural aliens" who are at home everywhere but, paradoxically, nowhere. Humans generally exhibit, both psychologically and biologically, neotenic characteristics. These youthful characteristics which F.J.J. Buytendijk identifies as "want of direction," "drive to movement," "characteristically pathic behavior," and "an ambiguity of the to and fro" are encouraged in modern cultures.

But there is hope for this rootless, homeless, "natural alien" to develop into a mature self-in-nature. Evernden concludes that the very adaptability of humans shows they are open to other modes of awareness, and he envisions a very different role for the environmental movement than that usually ascribed to it. Instead of studying forest plans and commenting on environmental impact statements, the "environmentalist" can shed his label. When he or she sheds the label "environmentalist," "many other names and beliefs may be simultaneously dislodged, and then, just possibly, he can begin to glimpse the creature he might be ... The demise of 'environmentalist' may be a first step in a cultural mutation." (p.144)

And one way to shed the label, "environmentalist" is to engage in what Joseph Campbell calls "creative mythology." One aspect of this is to find models of the mature, adult human, the self-in-Great Self or person-in-environment.

Bigfoot, the hairy primate of the Pacific Northwest provides one model for the mature human. Stories of bigfoot sightings suggest not a "lost ape," but adult *Homo sapiens* who have been transformed into peaceful, perhaps playful beings who live in small groups without the need of vast technology or warfare, who are "at home" in their place — woods, mountains, rivers, meadows. Dwelling in a different dimension than space and time as we perceive it, Bigfoot may experience its place richly without alienation and separation. Bigfoot could be an expression of the future primal mind-in-nature.

Evernden's provocative and powerful essay suggests that environmentalists are called to help people move into a different territory. Environmentalists cannot provide a map to the territory, but they can show the distortions and limitations of the dominant maps used in our culture. We don't know what will be discovered by *dwelling* in our abode, but through this process of discovering, or revealing an opening into this old/new territory as if we were seeing it for the first time, the environmental crisis may disappear because humans will engage in the real work of discovering their homeland.

Reviewed by Bill Devall.

WILDERNESS AND THE AMERICAN MIND, Third Edition; Roderick Nash; Yale U Press; 1982, First Edition 1967; $12.50 paper from EF! Books in Tucson.

First published 20 years ago, *Wilderness and the American Mind* has become one of the most widely touted books of environmental history. It has already received favorable reviews in many periodicals, but we wish here to call attention to the additions in the Third Edition.

Nash has added to the original version sections on the significance of wilderness to early civilization, recent trends in wilderness philosophy, wilderness management, and international perspectives on wilderness. He has lengthened his discussion of the controversy over the proposed Grand Canyon Dam, and of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

As with the original material for this book, the material Nash added is well-written, persuasively presented, of fundamental importance to preservationists, and eminently debatable. Some readers have taken issue with some of his presuppositions and claims. Indeed, even the book's title begs a question: Can one reasonably speak of *the American mind*? Nash may expose himself to just criticism for not adequately appreciating the divergent views held by different groups and individuals in the US. Nonetheless, Nash does present a strong case for the idea that Americans as a whole have had a hate-love relationship with wild nature that is uniquely American. Europeans who lived on the margins of wild places, and their American descendents who were settling and battling the American frontier, generally had antithetical feelings toward what came to be known as *wilderness*. However, Nash convincingly argues, Americans' attitudes toward wilderness gradually became more positive. Settlers on the retreating frontier still feared and sought to subdue wilderness; but transcendentalists and romantics in the East, and wealthy visitors from Europe, planted the seeds which eventually grew into the first wilderness preservation movement in the world.

Nash's argument, in his new preface, that Americans come from a tradition, the European, in which the people feared and hated wild nature might be contested by present-day Americans attracted by what they see as healthy relationships toward nature among some Celtic, Nordic, and other pagan traditions. Again, Nash's argument may be largely true but perhaps should be tempered with an acknowledgement of minority traditions in Europe which venerated wild nature.

Nash's analysis of the Grand Canyon Dam controversy is insightful and thorough. He explains in detail how David Brower and the preservationists so popularized the cause of Grand Canyon preservation, partly through picture books and newspaper ads, that the Udall brothers (Interior Secretary Stewart and Representative Morris) and the developers were thwarted in their attempts to dam the Canyon. Nash's discussion of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is less adequate. He briefly portrays it as a boon for environmentalists, but does not mention the extent to which this potentially powerful preservation tool has been under-utilized by environmentalists and legislators.

Of especial interest to deep ecologists is Nash's new discussion of wilderness philosophies. While he does not discuss deep ecology (he wrote this before deep ecology gained widespread recognition among environmentalists), he does mention non-anthropocentric arguments in support of wilderness preservation and cites an early paper of deep ecology theorist Bill Devall. Unfortunately, he initially dismisses such arguments as politically weak and devotes little attention to them. Later, in his chapter "The Irony of Victory," Nash more fully and more favorably describes biocentric arguments for wilderness preservation. Hopefully, if Nash completes a fourth edition, he will give a full hearing to deep ecologists.

Nash's discussion of wilderness philosophies will serve deep ecologists as another disconcerting reminder of how predominant utilitarian arguments have been in the debates over wilderness. Nash shows that even the most environmentally conscious thinkers — Wallace Stegner, Robinson Jeffers, Robert Marshall, Aldo Leopold, Robert Sterling Yard, and other heroes of deep ecologists — advocated wilderness as a necessary complement to civilization, not an environmental condition which ought again to pervade all of Earth.

Less favorable toward wilderness than the above luminaries are purveyors of the nature-as-garden school of thought. Rene Dubos, the late French microbiologist steeped in the European pastoral tradition, and Wendell Berry, America's most effective defender of the small farm tradition, are among the most articulate promoters of garden imagery. In his epilogue on the future of wilderness, Nash elaborates on the garden-earth view and suggests that wilderness preservationists delude themselves when they see its proponents as allies. The garden advocates, Nash thinks, have no place in their visions for wilderness: all may be rural, in their visions for a better world, but nothing is wild. (Wendell Berry and Wes Jackson would disagree.) In perhaps the most controversial argument in this book, Nash suggests that decentralists undermine the wilderness cause. Given the world's exploding human population, only centralization of human settlement can spare wilderness, Nash opines. Rather than Wendell Berry's society of small farmers spread across the land, Paul Shepherd's world of wild continental interiors with all human settlements clustered along the fringes is a vision worthy of realization. (One wonders whether Shepherd properly appreciates coastal ecosystems.)

"The Irony of Victory" chapter is a well documented explanation of the problem of Americans loving wilderness to death. Ironically, preservationists so increased Americans' appreciation for wilderness that by the 1970s many wild areas were being overrun by hikers and boaters. Nash believes that, paradoxically, this means that the freedoms afforded by wilderness can only be protected by strict regulations. Environmentalists' successes have made necessary *wilderness management*, an apparent oxymoron that becomes sensible when one realizes that — properly promulgated — it entails management of *people* to protect *wilderness*.

This chapter also describes, more adequately than the chapter on wilderness philosophies, biocentric arguments for keeping National Parks truly wild. Nash sees Ansel Adams and David Brower as early instigators of such arguments. They were among the first preservationists willing to face charges of elitism by advocating protection of Parks strict enough to prevent easy access for the car-bound masses.

If it seems that this review dwelt overmuch on the contestable aspects of this book, this was to encourage preservationists to discuss this material. *Wilderness and the American Mind* is essential reading for American history students and for preservationists. It is a classic.

Reviewed by Australopithecus.

SABBATHS; Wendell Berry; 1987; North Point Press, 850 Talbot Ave, Berkeley, CA 94706; 96pp; $6.95 paper, $12.95 cloth.

Wendell Berry has been accused by deep ecologist writers of being a thinker still mired in anthropocentrism, an apologist for human "stewardship" over Earth (see Sessions, Mabon 87; Abbey, last issue). Yet some deep ecologist readers praise Berry as one of the best essayists and poets in the country. While the criticisms of Berry's advocacy of stewardship are probably warranted, if exaggerated, it should be admitted that Berry is one of the deepest thinkers and finest writers of any alternative movement. Though he might prefer not to be closely identified with any named movement, it seems fair to call Berry a bioregionalist — and one of the premier poets of place.

Yet, rather than defending Berry, it is wiser to let Berry's words speak for him. His latest book, *Sabbaths*, is a collection of poems exploring peoples' place in nature. His view of the potentially complementary relationship between toil and rest, field and woods, and nurtured landscape and wilderness, may — from an Earth First! perspective — lack a biocentric appreciation for the need for all-pervasive wilderness. It is not, however, a view inimical to large wilderness, and it is not a view to be thoughtlessly scorned. From "The bell calls in the town":

The bell calls in the town
Where forebears cleared the shaded land
And brought high daylight down
To shine on field and trodden road.
I hear, but understand
Contrarily, and walk into the woods.
I leave labor and load.
Take up a different story.
I keep an inventory
Of wonders and uncommercial goods.
I climb up through the field
That my long labor has kept clear.
Projects, plans unfulfilled
Waylay and snatch at me like briars.
For there is no rest here
Where ceaseless effort seems to
be required,
Yet fails, and spirit tires
With flesh, because failure
And weariness are sure
In all that mortal wishing has inspired.
I go in pilgrimage
Across an old fenced boundary
To wildness without age
Where, in their long dominion,
The trees have been left free. . . .

Berry's belief in the harmony between altered and unaltered landscapes for which we should strive — a restoration to life as it was after creation — may offend some with its Judeo-Christian allusions; but few will deny his mastery of words, as in "What if, in the high, restful sanctuary":

. . . It is a hard return from Sabbath rest
To lifework of the fields, yet we rejoice,
Returning, less condemned in being blessed
By vision of what human work can make:
A harmony between wood-land and field,
The world as it was given for love's sake,
The world by love and loving work revealed
As given to our children and our Maker.
In that healed harmony the world is used
But not destroyed, the Giver and the taker
Joined, the taker blessed, in the unabused
Gift that nurtures and protects. Then workday
And Sabbath live together in one place.
Though mortal, incomplete, that harmony
Is our one possibility of peace.
When field and woods agree, they make a rhyme
That stirs in distant memory the whole
First Sabbath's song that no largess of time
Or hope or sorrow wholly can recall. . . .

We in the deep ecology movement may disagree with much that Wendell Berry says. However, as a trenchant critic of shallow thinking — including that of some environmentalists — and a visionary with an understanding of place, he can help us strengthen our arguments on behalf of wilderness preservation. Berry also may make us aware that we should not so quickly consign to the dungheap all things pertaining to agriculture. Indeed, the antipathy toward farming of even some of the more misanthropic deep ecologists might be softened by reading *Sabbaths*. The poetry therein might also convince even a hardened empiricist that there can be in words a partially objective beauty — that good writing is not merely a matter of subjective opinion.

Reviewed by John Davis

DIET FOR A NEW AMERICA; John Robbins; 1987; Stillpoint Publishing, Box 640, Walpole, NH 03608; $10.95; 390pp.

John Robbins was the heir to the Baskin-Robbins fortune. Yet when it came time for him to assume the position as one of the planet's primary purveyors of ice cream, he declined it to instead devote his energy to convincing Americans not to eat so much ice cream! He began an exhaustive report to show Americans the destructiveness of their eating habits.

Diet For A New America is a well researched book explaining the manifold harmful ramifications of modern livestock production and consumption. Committed to a life of predation, I was loath to read such information. Indeed, after starting the book, I regretted having begun reading it; for I consider the burger to be one of the pinnacles of modern cuisine, and I fairly pine away without my daily supplement of pure pork sausage! However, as I read about how modern meat production is destroying Earth's land, air, and water, I realized I *can* be an environmentalist and eat beef too! Yes, Robbins convinced me that *buying* livestock products, especially meat, is ecologically unacceptable in modern society; but he did not convince me that eating meat is wrong *per se*. I simply must poach my own. As Robbins so convincingly shows, livestock in the US nowadays, to a much greater extent than in the past, are subjected to highly artificial living conditions and/or are raised in a manner which destroys rangelands. (Even cattle which are grazed on public lands in the West are usually fattened on feedlots before slaughter. Most dairy cattle in the US are now raised on factory farms.) I thus reason that each time I poach a cow (in as painless a way as possible, of course) I relieve an ecosystem of a destructive burden, and save the cow from a hellish fate on a feedlot and later in a slaughterhouse.

Other environmentalists may draw different conclusions from reading Robbins' book. (Of course, Robbins encourages a vegetarian diet, not poaching.) Yet after reading such facts as the following, few will consider buying supermarket meat to be ecologically acceptable behavior:

**We feed* [livestock in the US] *over 80% of the corn we grow and over 95% of the oats.*
**To supply one person with a meat habit food for a year requires three-and-a-quarter acres. To supply one lacto-ovo vegetarian with food for a year requires one-half acre. To supply one pure vegetarian requires only one-sixth of an acre.*
**By cycling our grain through livestock, we not only waste 90% of its protein; in addition, we waste 96% of its calories, 100% of its fiber, and 100% of its carbohydrates.*
**The world's cattle alone, not to mention pigs and chickens, consume a quantity of food equal to the caloric needs of 8.7 billion people.*
**The United States has converted approximately 260 million acres of forest into land which is now needed to produced the wasteful diet-style most Americans take for granted.*
**Over half the total amount of water consumed in the US goes to irrigate land growing feed and fodder for livestock. Enormous additional quantities of water must also be used to wash away animals' excrement. . . . To produce a single pound of meat takes an average of 2500 gallons of water — as much as a typical family uses for all its household purposes in a month. To produce a day's food for one meat-eater takes over 4000 gallons; for a lacto-ovo vegetarian, only 1200 gallons; for a pure vegetarian, only 300 gallons.*
**If the cost of water needed to produce meat were not subsidized, the cheapest hamburger meat would cost more than $35 a pound!*
**The livestock of the US produce . . . 20 billion pounds of waste per day . . . 20 times as much excrement as the entire human population of the country.*
**[T]he production of meats, dairy products and eggs accounts for one-third of the total amount of all raw materials used for all purposes in the US. In contrast, growing grains, vegetables and fruits is a model of efficiency, using less than 5% the raw material consumption as the production of meat.*

The above statistics (drawn from merely one chapter [12] of this comprehensive book) have kept me away from my former haunts — Winn Dixie butcher shop, Whataburger, and the incomparable Wienershnitzel's — despite my craving for carcass. Yet, to my pleasant surprise, I have not languished. In addition to poaching, I have found other ecologically sound means of obtaining fine tasting meats: dumpster diving outside supermarkets; gathering roadkills; and hunting wild burros, horses, pigs, and other feral animals which are grazing at the expense of wildlife in much of the West and the Smoky Mountains (pigs). I have also rediscovered the joys of eating insects, a habit unfortunately lost to Western culture. Grasshoppers (see "Chicken of the Desert," Litha 86), locusts and many other insects provide bountiful, high-protein fare and are delectable when roasted.

In short, I owe John Robbins much gratitude for convincing me, with his compelling manifesto, to stop subsidizing modern livestock production. Would that Robbins might similarly sway all others who claim to put Earth first!

Reviewed by Jimmy Dean.

OF WOLVES AND MEN; Barry Lopez; 1978; Charles Scribner's Sons, NY; 309pp; $16.50 from EF! Books in Tucson.

This is the book that earned Lopez a place among the most highly regarded natural history writers in the US. In the pages of *Earth First!*, we've printed many articles about the enigmatic Gray Wolf — articles which together have sketched a vague outline of *Canis lupus*. **Of Wolves And Men** is the book to read to complete that sketch to the degree possible through literature.

Of course, Lopez does not claim to fully describe the wolf. To the contrary, a theme of his book is the need for Euroamericans to overcome their centuries-old failure to understand wolves. Lopez cites studies of wolves to show that they are neither the blood-thirsty killers that Western peoples once saw them to be and ranchers still see them to be, nor the docile creatures which some animal welfare people have seen them to be. Lopez suggests that Eskimos have understood wolves in ways that scientists have failed to even consider. For instance, Eskimos apparently can discern meaning from the howls of wolves and thereby locate Caribou herds — prey for both Gray Wolves and Eskimos.

Much of what Lopez tells about the Gray Wolf is biological information and speculation perhaps never before presented in such readable fashion. Lopez suggests that, contrary to popular opinion, wolf packs are not strictly dominated by alpha males. A wolf pack generally does include an alpha male, but that male's leadership is more a function of acceptance by pack members than of domineering behavior on his part. In fact, the role of the alpha *female* tends to be of greater importance in the governance of the pack than the role of the alpha male — who is apt to be her mate.

Among the most fascinating aspects of this splendid book are his speculations on wolves' communication with their prey, and wolves' communication among themselves beyond their normal modes; the normal modes being oral messages (howling, barking, and squealing), facial expressions, and olfactory signals. Watching wolves in captivity, Lopez has seen indications that they communicate with each other in ways beyond our ken — apparently passing signals not based on sight, hearing or smell. Lopez's discussion of wolves' interaction with potential prey reveals his gift for speculative animal ethology:

The most beguiling moment in the hunt is the first moment of the encounter. Wolves and prey may remain absolutely still while staring at each other. Immediately afterward, a moose may simply turn and walk away; or the wolves may turn and run; or the wolves may charge and kill the animal in less than a minute. An intense stare is frequently used by wolves to communicate with each other, and wolves also tend to engage strangers — wolf and human — in stares. I think what transpires in those moments of staring is an exchange of information between predator and prey that either triggers a chase or defuses the hunt right there. I call this exchange the conversation of death. . . . (p.61-62)

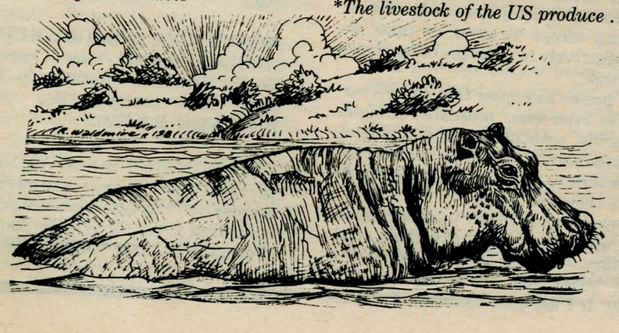
As one might gather from its title, this book is also about human hunters. Lopez explains remarkable similarities in the hunting techniques of Gray Wolves and the Eskimos and Indians with whom they interacted. The following is one of the book's many passages which articulates well the once and potential correspondence of wolves and humans:

. . . The caribou-hunting tactics of wolves in the Brooks Range and those of the Nunamiut were similar. And similarity in hunting technique in the same geographical area was found elsewhere. Wolves and Cree Indians in Alberta maneuvered buffalo out onto lake ice, where the big animals lost their footing and were more easily killed. Pueblo Indians and wolves in Arizona ran deer to exhaustion, though it might have taken the Pueblos a day to do it. Wolf and Shoshoni Indian lay flat on the prairie grass of Wyoming and slowly waved — the one its tail, the other a strip of hide — to attract curious but elusive antelope close enough to kill. And if we have made the right assumptions at Paleolithic sites in North America such as Folsom, early man killed mammoths in the same mobbing way wolves did, because men did not yet have extensions of themselves like the bow and arrow. They had to get in close with a spear and stab the animal to death.

The correspondence in life-styles, however, goes deeper than this. Wolves ate grass, possibly as a scour against intestinal parasites; Indians ate wild plants for medicinal reasons. Both held and used hunting territories. Both were strongly familial and social in organization. . . . (p.99)

Homo sapiens would do well to renew this likeness to *Canis lupus*.

Reviewed by Australopithecus.



Letters . . .

Continued from page 25

Earth First!ers,

I am at work on a new book, and I would be grateful for the help of readers of *EF!* in my research.

The book is (tentatively) entitled TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING: MATERIALISTIC VALUES AND HUMAN NEEDS. I intend for it to be an exploration of what it is in ourselves, and in the dynamics of our systems, that drives us to be so preoccupied with the accumulation of ever greater material wealth to the neglect of other values.

One way into the subject is to look at the choices we as a civilization are making — choices, for example, to enrich ourselves at the cost of critically damaging the living systems of the earth. I can imagine our descendents 100 years hence looking back at our era and being appalled at the wanton way we conducted ourselves. They will be left with the unhappy legacy of our reckless abuse of nature. They will be able to see that we had all the information available to KNOW what we were doing, but that we nonetheless CHOSE to inflict serious injury on the earth to achieve trivial ends. They will wonder how people already so wealthy could have been so unrestrained in the pursuit of still more wealth.

I would appreciate your help in providing illustrations of the choices we are making. A good illustration has several characteristics. First, it is vivid. The way the ostrich was almost hunted to extinction to provide ornaments for women's hats a century ago is a vivid example. (In *The Parable of the Tribes*, I use as a metaphor the poacher's destruction of the African rhino to get the horn to make into an aphrodisiac that doesn't work anyway).

Second, the example should concern an activity the effects of which we recognize. The way our aerosol deodorants were destroying the ozone, therefore, would not count until we learned of the ozone problem. But our present use of

continued on page 28

Notes From Nee-Beel-Ha

by Ed Grumbine

When the gods brought water to cover the earth with mud that would make new land for the future, they stood on an island that rose above the incoming seas. Dark crystalline rocks formed this high place and it was never drowned. Millions of years later, the seas retreated and the limes, muds, and sands of Central America lay glistening in the sun. Then the people came to hunt and plant corn. This happened a long time ago.

****

The bus ride takes all day and the road is not paved. We wind through green hills for hours, then come down to the coastal plain, groves of orange trees, banana plantations. To the west I see the Maya Mountains awash in low gray clouds, the mother land surface of Central America. The air is delightfully cool. The locals complain that 60 degrees F is cold. The bus is packed. I used to ride these Blue Bird buses going to school in Maryland.

This is southern Belize in the dry season. I am with a group of students from the Sierra Institute wilderness studies program at UC Santa Cruz. We are headed for the Mopan Maya village of San Jose in Toledo District. With only seven people per square mile, this is the least populated area of the country. Except for one main town on the coast, all the people live in small, scattered villages surrounded by subtropical forest. This is the Maya heartland of Belize.

We get off the bus at Big Falls. The two hour truck ride to San Jose takes us west into the limestone foothills of the mountains. The road ends at the village. From there we will join the local rhythm of movement: walking. Our destination is primary forest (high bush) on a three day hike to a cave our guides have told us about. By degrees our pace has become linked to the land. Our journey points a way toward an underworld that marries earth with water.

*****

Night, light rain, after all day walking in the bush. This is "Nee-beel-ha" (shale rock creek) camp. Limestones have swallowed the rains. Even with 120" of precipitation, Nee-beel- ha is the only surface water we have seen since leaving the village. Justino, Brujito, Carlos, and Mariano, our guides, are camped under the thatch shelter they erected in the same amount of time it took me to set up my high-tech tent. When the rains came down all fourteen of us fit under the cohune palm roof. Plus a fire.

Hiking in the bush is not easy. Trails are minimal, ways cleared with machetes. The mud is monumental. Large roots, rocks, and lianas demand constant attention. Everyone falls down many times. The sun rarely penetrates the high, dense canopy. Rain becomes mist, spreads on surfaces like clear oil. The vegetation hides hundreds of birds which you only hear. The humidity is not oppressive, it is simply the condition of life. After two days my trousers are mildewing. My skin molts with each new rain. Fern leaves tattoo my arms. I feel like a tropical fish in a limitless green aquarium, swimming amidst giant waving plants. I am learning to breathe water.

Life cycles through the bush so fast that the quick and the dead approach partnership. Genesis and decay become one. It is exhilarating and terrifying at the same time.

The Maya move through this world with discipline, grace, and ease. They travel light with twined bags that weigh no more than twenty pounds. They laugh at our forty pound backpacks. They walk in the rain, sleep on the ground and somehow stay dry and clean. It is obvious that they are home. These hills are their bones and blood.

In the rain, under the thatch by the fire, Jim is playing the bamboo flute that he has just finished carving. A wind is in the canopy.

"Please don't play here," says Justino. "The spirits of this valley do not like us to make these sounds at night." Nonplussed, Jim puts down the flute and goes off to sleep. The trees move in the night air.

"We will stay up all night to protect us from any bad spirits that may come," says Carlos. "Somebody must always stay awake in the bush. They come at night, in the wind."

It is late and the fire sizzles low and red in the rain. Others have gone to the tents to sleep. I ask about the spirits. The Mopan converse together in the quiet rhythms of their language. Carlos and Justino usually answer for the group since they speak the best English.

"Each place in the bush has a spirit that you must be careful with," says Carlos. "It starts back in the village. You get your mind set on the bush. Even before I leave I am thinking about where I will be in the afternoon, the creeks I will cross, the camp, the animals I may find. If your mind travels out of the bush when you are here, that is when you can get into trouble."

"You can't think of your girlfriend or problems at home, otherwise everyone is at risk," Justino adds. We sit and watch the fire, these men who are home, caring for me, a visitor. Their world edges closer to mine.

The next day we walk to the cave. The ancient Maya saw the underworld as death, night, the ocean, the foundation of the earth. They developed complex rituals led by shamans at the beginning of each rainy season. These ceremonies included solo cave sitting, sacrifice, and were the focus of cosmological beliefs.

We stand just inside the large room that leads back into the other world. Green light milks the darkness.

"Each night the sun had to travel into the jaguar (the cave) and be reborn with the new dawn," explains Bret, the Sierra Institute instructor. "The Maya believed that this passage was not guaranteed. You had to help it along with ritual. You had to pay attention."

"What do you mean by two worlds?" asks Justino. "We go to these caves just to see what is there. Before we came here, other people lived in caves. But it is nothing special."

Standing at this threshold of two worlds I realize that there are more yet to fathom. The Maya move between plantations of corn and beans and the wild meat of the bush. They are caught in the net of the present as Belize grows up in the modern world like a sapling toward light. The world becomes new visitors with questions, high bush, a shallow sea, an ancient island peopled by gods. At the entrance of the cave, looking out, I see we are all in the jaguar's jaws. Inward, the belly twists away into darkness beyond light.

The Greek Language Problem

ed. note: Dolores LaChapelle has completed the book which so many of us have been anxiously awaiting, Sacred Land Sacred Sex: The Rapture of the Deep. *The* EF! *editors expect this to be such an important book that, as well as planning to review it for our next issue, we print here excerpts from it. These are taken from chapter 1, "The Greek Language Problem and Plato."* Sacred Land Sacred Sex *will be available beginning in April (411 pages, $22) from Way of the Mountain Learning Center, Box 542, Silverton, CO 81433, and from Earth First! Books in Tucson. This will be essential reading for deep ecologists.*

Preview

Contrary to generally accepted opinions, it was neither Christianity nor the development of agriculture alone which created the split between humans and the rest of nature in our European tradition. [*Later in this chapter Dolores notes, ". . . agriculture and Christianity are two other facets in the European split from nature. The next chapter deals with agriculture while Christianity comes under Part III."*] Other peoples on earth have managed to survive monotheism or agriculture and yet retained their place within the whole of nature. The crucial event, unique in Europe, which led to this split has been labeled "the Greek language problem." It's not reading and writing as such that caused the difficulty but the particular events surrounding the development of the Greek *written* language. Because all other European languages developed out of the Greek, this "problem" left us speechless, literally, when it came to recognizing the unity between nature and ourselves. . . .

Contrasting the Greek with other Written Languages

First of all, Greek was the *only* written language in the history of the world which did not develop directly out of the spoken language. On the surface, this may not seem that important but let me quote from world communications expert, Barrington Nevitt:

The very process of reading and writing Greek . . . transformed the tribal dream into the private psyche of ego-trips unlimited; it had divorced thinking from doing; it had . . . replaced myth replaying universal human experience, with history recounting particular events about individual people; and it substituted abstract Nature for chaotic existence as the basis, not only for science and philosophy, but for all thought and action that constitute Western civilization.

Because it did not develop out of their spoken language, in the Greek written language neither the individual letter nor the syllable had any meaning in itself. This seems so normal to us that we cannot conceive of any other possibility; but in other written languages such is not the case. For instance, each of the letters, J or H or V means nothing to us. But the meaning of *each* of these letters to the ancient Jews was so powerful that to put them all together into the word JHVH (Jehovah) was blasphemous. The complete word was too powerful for human beings to utter. Near Eastern written languages developed directly out of the spoken language so that the meaning remained present to them in the sound of each letter — in other words, orally.

In China, the meaning is visual. It lies in the individual ideographs of the Chinese written word. Their written script grew directly out of the drawings of actual physical things in the environment, which had been scratched on the ancient oracle bones. Thus, even today, the written character for each word has some strokes which have to do with the human being, some with nature, and quite often some with the gods. For example, if we analyze the Chinese character which means "abundant, rich, fertile, prosperity, plenty" we find that the origin goes back to the pictograph of a sacrificial vessel with a bunch of green plants in it. In this one written character we have some of the lines showing the sacrificial vessel, other lines showing the vessel made by humans, which was to serve the gods, and still other lines showing the bounty of nature contained within it. Thus the underlying meaning of prosperity must include all three aspects — nature, man and gods — of their world. There is no possibility of the "arrogance of humanism" here. Everything connects with everything else in the Chinese organic philosophy of life.

The poet, Ezra Pound, explains that Ernest Fenollosa "got to the root of the matter, to the root of the difference between what is valid in Chinese thinking and invalid or misleading in a great deal of European thinking and language." Fenollosa pointed out that if you ask an educated European to define something, the definition begins with the familiar things which both of you know and then moves away toward increasing levels of abstraction. To paraphrase Fenollosa's example, if you ask what "red" is, he will say it is a "color." If you then ask what a "color" is, he will explain that it is a division of the "spectrum" or a vibration of the "ether" and so on, until his explanation finally becomes so abstract that neither you nor he knows what you are talking about. On the contrary, if you ask an educated Chinese to define red, he will put together a character with abbreviated pictorial forms of the rose, the cherry, iron rust, and the flamingo. The Chinese manifest the meaning of red by simultaneous juxtaposition of examples that both you and he can understand. He makes the meaning clear by putting the necessary information together in a relationship within the written character itself. As Barrington Nevitt remarks: "Any language written in this way simply has to stay poetic, just as every word is a pun that reverberates across the entire culture." Thus in the Chinese language, the human cannot get himself out of the total picture — nature and human are always interconnected. . . .

In all European languages, locked as they are into the Greek grammar, we have a subject (that which does the action), the verb (what is done), and the object (that to which it is done). Since, for the newly literate Greek, there was no longer any implicit meaning in each letter or syllable of the sentence, he, himself, the writer or reader, *gave* the meaning. For example, as Havelock explains: "In phonetic reading, these counterparts are elements of sound *usually meaningless in themselves . . .* " [italics added] Thus we see how the writer or reader must of necessity *give* the meaning. From this it is only a short step to the illusion that man gives meaning to the rest of the world. Without the knower (the reader or writer), the rest of the world has no meaning. . . .

Letters . . .

Continued from page 27

styrofoam might qualify on this basis.

Examples will be especially good if the extra costs of a non-destructive alternative can be calculated: e.g., how much more would it cost to grow a bushel of corn in Iowa in a way that keeps the topsoil from being washed away? Finally, it would be useful to look at the question of what it would require for the better choice to be effected. Is the activity something we each individually can choose to avoid, or must we act collectively to make the other choice practical?

I'd prefer examples that can be persuasive even when presented straightforwardly, without requiring a polemical presentation. My aim is to reach the unconverted, and not unnecessarily to evoke their resistance.

Anyone who wishes to share examples with me — with or without commentary — please write to me at 104 Park Valley Rd, Silver Spring, MD 20910. If I use your example, I will acknowledge your help. (If you use some printed source, please include a full citation — author, title, publisher, city, date, page.)

—Andrew Bard Schmookler

Alaska Bound - Returning to the North in 1989 and looking for female partner to share caretaking arrangement at remote lodge in SE Alaska. John Myres (age 27) POB 2098, Sandwich, MA 02563.

MEET OTHER ECOLOGY-MINDED SINGLES through the Concerned Singles Newsletter. Nationwide. Since 1984. Free sample: Box 555-B, Stockbridge, MA 01262.

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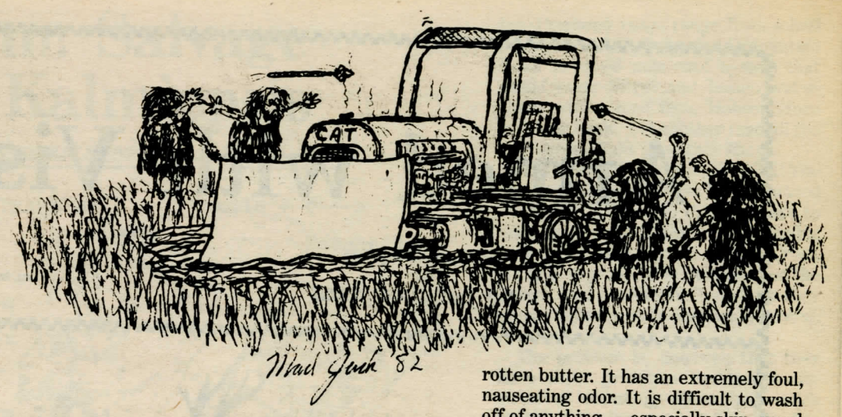
DEAR NED LUDD

DEAR NED LUDD is a regular feature in *Earth First!* for discussion of creative means of effective defense against the forces of industrial totalitarianism. Neither the Earth First! movement nor the staff of *Earth First!* necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.



Spiking Scene Heats Up

Four blades at the Buse Timber and Sales mill in Everett, Washington, were damaged in December when they struck tree spikes. It cost the mill about $1500 to repair or replace the damaged saws, including down time, according to Ron Smith, Buse timber manager. Buse called the spiking "terrorist tactics," and mainstream environmental groups joined in denouncing the unknown spikers.

The tree spikings were first discovered by Buse employees in September, as they were logging trees on Green Mountain in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. Forest Service crews brought in metal detectors and found six six-inch nails. But four spiked trees were not discovered until they reached the mill, where the saws were damaged.

A spokesperson for Washington Earth First!, quoted in the Everett *Herald*, said: "I have no idea who did that, but they did it wrong." He stressed that anyone who spikes a tree should notify both the Forest Service and the timber purchaser to prevent anyone being injured as a result of a spiking. This was evidently not done in the Green Mountain spiking.

In another incident in January, an unsigned letter was sent to Miller Shingle Co., of Granite Falls, Washington, and to the Forest Service, warning that numerous old growth trees in another sale on Green Mountain had been spiked. The trees were in the "Spoon Timber Sale," which is to consist of 141 acres of clearcuts in old growth hemlock, Silver Fir and Western Red Cedar. The logging site is now snowed in, and the Forest Service said they would check on the reported spiking when access is easier. Forest Service officials will reportedly make no decision as to whether or not they will provide the company with alternate trees (which they are under no legal obligation to do) until they are able to inspect the site.

The Spoon Timber Sale is particularly controversial, since the area was once designated as Spotted Owl habitat. However, the designated habitat area was conveniently moved into a nearby Wilderness Area so the logging could take place.

Anti-spiking Legislation On the Horizon?

Fueled by a rash of publicity about tree-spiking incidents, several state legislatures, as well as the US Congress, have been considering legislation providing severe penalties for anyone caught spiking trees. Among the bills being considered:

Washington state: House Bill 1888 was passed Feb. 4 by the Natural Resources Committee. Details on the bill (as reported in the *Seattle Times*) are sketchy, but the bill apparently would make tree spiking a felony, with a maximum penalty of five years in jail and a $10,000 fine. In addition, anyone caught in the woods with spikes in their possession would, under the provisions of the bill, be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Idaho: State Senator Marguerite McLaughlin (D-Orofino) has introduced a bill making tree spiking a felony punishable by five years in prison and a $5000 fine. Under her bill, if bodily injury resulted from a tree spiking, the penalty would be increased to up to 20 years in prison. The bill was sent to the Senate Judiciary and Rules Committee in February.

US Congress: Perhaps the most important piece of anti-spiking legislation (at least potentially) is H.R. 3078, which was introduced in the US House of Representatives in August, 1987, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill was authored by Rep. Pashayan (R-CA) and co-sponsored by such luminaries as Reps. Bosco, Young, Marlenee, Stump and Craig. The bill, entitled the "Forest Users' Protection Act of 1987," provides that anyone spiking trees on federal land (or Indian Reservations) could be imprisoned up to one year and fined up to $1000. If a spiking resulted in physical injury to someone, or resulted in property damage in excess of $500, the spiker could be imprisoned up to five years and fined up to $20,000. Furthermore, anyone convicted for the second time of a spiking offense could be imprisoned up to 25 years and fined up to $100,000. Incidentally, the one year jail term and $1000 fine also applies to anyone who "unlawfully cuts . . . or wantonly injures or destroys any tree growing" on federal lands.

Part of the bill provides that the government can pay up to $5000, taken from fines, to informants who have provided information leading to the arrest and conviction of spikers.

At press time, we received word that the Pashayan Bill had been reported out of committee, although in what form we do not know.

Readers who have additional information on this or any other anti-spiking legislation (state or federal) are encouraged to send it in to the *EF! Journal*.

Balloons Pose Threat to Powerlines

According to a recent report from UPI, utility companies are warning the public that small, metallic balloons, such as those sold for birthday parties or Valentine's Day have been implicated in several recent power failures. "In the past couple of years these metallic balloons have come up from nowhere and have escalated into a major source of power outages," said Harry Arnott, a spokesman for Pacific Gas & Electric, a major California utility.

The Mylar balloons have a 1000th-of-an-inch coating of aluminum, which is an excellent conductor of electricity. When stray balloons get caught between two power lines, it can cause electricity to arc between the lines, melting the lines and sometimes blowing up transformers and causing live wires to fall to the ground.

In 1987 PG&E blamed balloons for 140 power outages, while Southern California Edison reported 229 balloon-caused outages. An outage on Valentine's Day in 1986 caused by a silvery heart balloon affected 20,000 customers; while a balloon-caused outage in Antioch, California, in August 1987 affected 2750 customers and fried wires in microwaves, VCRs and TV sets. The problem caused by holiday balloons has only been recognized recently, because the balloons usually disintegrate when they hit power lines, leaving no trace.

Editor's note: These balloons, or similar but larger homemade devices, might have an application for the serious monkeywrencher. Reader comments are encouraged.

Pinelands Ecodefenders Announce Preventive Spiking

A group calling itself the "Pinelands Ecodefenders, Ecotage Unit" recently advised the New Jersey Bureau of Forestry that over 100 metallic and ceramic spikes had been driven into trees in the Penn Swamp, in the Wharton State Forest. The group urged the Bureau of Forestry to immediately notify any prospective bidders on timber from the Penn Swamp that cutting the trees might therefore be dangerous to persons and property.

A copy of the warning was also sent to a reporter for the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Ned Ludd Public Service Announcement

We reprint here — at no cost to the company being promoted — part of an advertisement, placed in *Discover* magazine (10-87), for the TransAmazon Adventure Rallye:

Explore the wild side of the South American Continent as a TransAmazon Adventurer . . . journeying through the exotic jungles of the Amazon Basin . . . traversing the ancient Andes mountains . . . crossing the deserts of Peru and Chile . . . celebrating on the sun-sensual beaches of Rio de Janeiro at the end of your 8750 mile odyssey.

Entries for this adventure are now being accepted for motorcycle, motorcycle with side-car, automobile, light truck and truck categories. . . . For more information on how to enter the ranks of great adventurers, please write or call the Exploration Society of America, 1912 St. Charles Ave, New Orleans, LA 70130, or call 504-523-1111.

Shortly before going to press, we heard that Venezuela has denied permission to race organizers to invade their territory. Organizers will thus have to choose a slightly different route.

Dear Ned Ludd

Dear Ned Ludd,

I read with interest your article on plastic contamination of wood pulp. Living near a major railroad and freeway, I see plenty of "chip trucks" and boxcars loaded with chips. Access to the cargo of either would be quite easy at night when rail cars are on sidings or truckers are in rest areas. It has occurred to me that the threat of contamination of chip vehicles could be used as a bargaining tool against many of the chip mills which own old growth timber stands which they are thinking of cutting.

—Heloise

Dear Ned,

I was impressed by the article in the February issue that described the efforts that went into sabotaging the Barstow-Vegas dirt bike race. The efforts paid off, but only for a brief period of time. It occurs to me that there is an infallible method that could be used in the future to insure that barricades such as the one described by Mohave Moll and Nevada Nell don't get taken down in a hurry: pour some butyric acid on the barricade!

Butyric acid is really just essence of rotten butter. It has an extremely foul, nauseating odor. It is difficult to wash off of anything — especially skin, wood or fiber. I doubt that a cleanup crew would enter a confined tunnel (or office) where some had been spilled in the last few days, unless they had gas masks.

Butyric acid is readily available at any chemical supply house, or university chemistry supply room, because it is used to synthesize esters and other organic compounds. It is cheap, and small amounts (one cup would probably have been enough for the bike tunnel) go a long way. People who work with it use a hood so they won't be exposed to the fumes. It is not known to be toxic or carcinogenic.

A word of advice to anyone who decides to use butyric acid — don't try a test sniff, and don't open the bottle inside of anywhere that you want to return to.

Better living through chemistry.

—Dr. Dirt

Dear Ned Ludd,

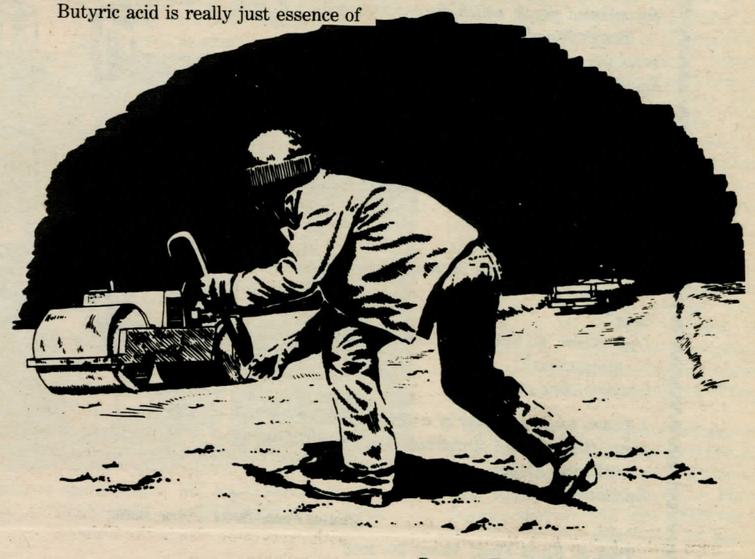
Now that our spiking friends are all carrying small disinfectant bottles, it's time to move on to more esoteric aspects of tree surgery.

I've been asked whether it is a good idea to lubricate spikes for easy driving. The answer is NO! Most lubricants are petroleum derivatives, all of which are poisonous to trees. Vegetable oils are not quite as toxic, but nearly so. They have the added disadvantage of drawing decomposers (bugs & fungi) as they go rancid. The bottom line, once again, is that nothing belongs in a tree except wood. Spikes should be disinfected with a half-minute dip in rubbing alcohol.

How to choose which tree in a stand to spike: Dr. Alex Shigo, somewhere in New England, has spent several decades studying how trees respond to and protect themselves from disease and injury. Plants, unlike animals, cannot regenerate tissue. All they can do is wall away the damaged area and keep growing. Shigo has named the walling off "compartmentalization." In his work he discovered that some trees are very good at compartmentalizing and some are lousy. Thus far he has found no particular pattern. Within each species there will be both good and bad compartmentalizers. So how does this relate to all you carpenters? When you're walking among the trees, look to see which ones have big, ugly scars and which ones have a raised callous ridge around a small scar. Those trees which generally look healthier with no scars, or calloused-over scars, are the best candidates because they'll be able to handle the damage better.

Remember to say some positive words and hug those trees.

—Auntie Em



Armed with Visions

clear as cut glass
& just as dangerous

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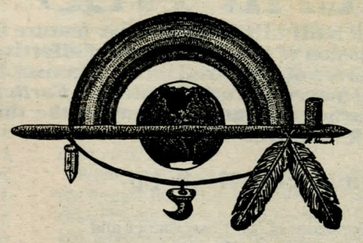


Shooting Star

I step out
to pee
in the desert night
the silent prairie sprawls before me
the great bare mountains tower in starlight
Gazing into myriad galaxies
the vast dark breathes cool upon me
Straight above
a flame streaks down the blueblack dome
I sigh
in beauty
as I water the grass

Rick Bruhn
Big Bend

Stock Liquidation

a chant

big bored trading up today, walled streets markets buying selling
extremely gross national product
liquidate their stock

three-piece lawyers' suits are clubs, bankers' clubs money
money's power/illusion clubs tropical third world (the first world)
into submission
liquidate their stock

world bankers, private bankers, State's department export A.I.D.s
herbicides, pesticides, filth, greed for money/power/cows
liquidate their stock

100 acres magic emerald forest gone this minute, every minute, now
cow pasture patties
thousands of our species relations disappreared every year in biological
police state
liquidate their stock

high tech fixes fail at clubbing tropical soils into submission
our richest bank destroyed, cow boys stomp now on impoverished desert
forever
liquidate their stock

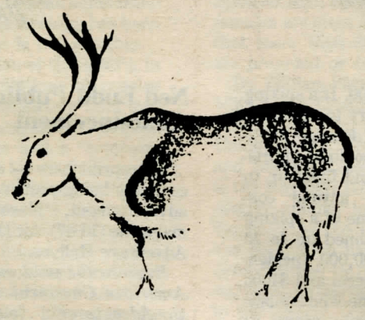
hungry mouths stay hungry, Somoza clones get fatter
discontented people watch discontented cows sail away to Burger Kingdom
saves you a nickel - whopper of a bad deal
liquidate their stock

ranchers on welfare, their cows trample my land, your land, turtle
island
no more the land of elk, bison, bear, wolf, cougar, trout, condor...
liquidate their stock

cows on Aunty Nuke's buttons dream "no nukes," nukes dream "no cows"
I/we dream "no nukes, no cows, no Rockwell, no stock man's associations"
liquidate their stock

I dream, we're dreaming of a Green Christmas (Yule)
Santa (Grandfather, Archdruid, Great Spirit) bring us a Whopper Stopper
liquidate their stock

Manley Foote-Weiré & Eric Holle



In Dew

How much simpler is running
in a small group through
wet grass
than worrying about
being loved

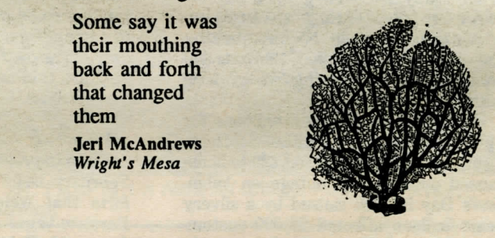
With soft ears up
we run
landing from leaps
our hooves hit
a two-at-a-time cadence

We chew river willows
swallow creek wetness
blink and query did
that thing move
is it threatening us?

We do not question
the rotation
of the earth
we fold our legs beneath
ourselves in thick pine
waiting for storms to pass
we wander
we do not let the ones in
strange wrappers
come close
for we know they have
fallen from grace

Some say it was
their mouthing
back and forth
that changed
them

Jeri McAndrews
Wright's Mesa



Natural Sacrifice Area

The land gives gently
spinning the wind with dustdevil talk.
A long cow
trots into the road
after we pass
and dark green juniper bushes
speckle the reds, the grays
of moving fleshrock.
Rivers like lightning
streak the ground.
Look again!

The earth has opened wide and deep
spread raven's wings
canyon walls a part
so you can soar and see and spin
look at your insides again
but don't just look at the tissue pink view
while the sky spits and heaves
Run down in there!
roll in the bloodstone and bones
soak up the smell of death
Run back up the rock!
Peek out across the sun slanted vastness
and gasping for breath, ask yourself
What shall I sacrifice to keep this place sacred?

Marcy Marcello
Ann Arbor

Sign Satori

-from A Few for Lew

Signs all over town
say
TODAY'S SPECIAL

Bill Deemer
Junction City

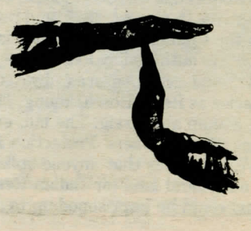
Springtime in the Canyons

Waking for the first time
to warm sun on skin,
then walking thru rushing snowmelt stream,
deeper and deeper into the canyon.
Tilted beds give me access to younger, whiter rocks,
huge smooth walls rise directly above.
Morning sun on my skin, on new leaves of cottonwood.

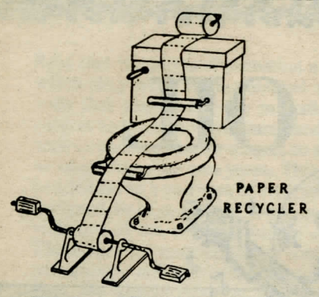
I am bursting inside!
I am in excessive jubilance of heart
I am BURSTING wider and wider inside!!
Suddenly new green leaves pop out along my veins,
they flutter gladly in the warm breeze of my blood.
New flowers open in the blue iris of my eye.
Small yellow birds fly singing from my astonished mouth.
Good god it is **spring**!
It is spring in the canyons,
in the land of the rocks and grateful trees.

It is spring in the canyons
and we walk,
we walk
deeper and deeper
In.

Thomas Lowe Fleischner
Bellingham



RECYCLING IS NOT THE ONLY ANSWER



Although recycling waste can reduce our consumption by 35%, in some cases it is not appropriate.

We need NEW, FRESH OPTIONS for fuel and energy production and product demands.

As we are becoming more aware of the glaring destruction our planet is facing with our present Technological and Agricultural practices, we also find a VOID when it comes to viable, constructive alternatives being offered. ENERGY UNLIMITED is actively involved in R&D of methods and devices to offer a New, Non-Destructive Technology which gives a new hope for our future.

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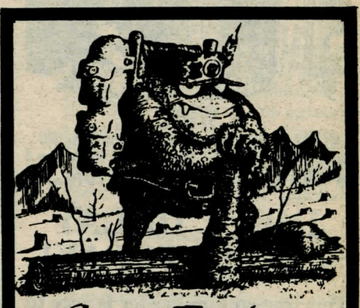

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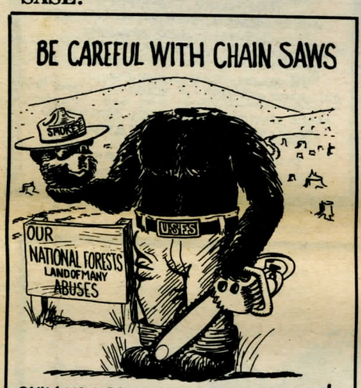
This tree-spiking poster is sure to infuritate Freddie when affixed with flour paste or stapled to their campground bulletin boards. 8½ x 11" copy for copying free with SASE.



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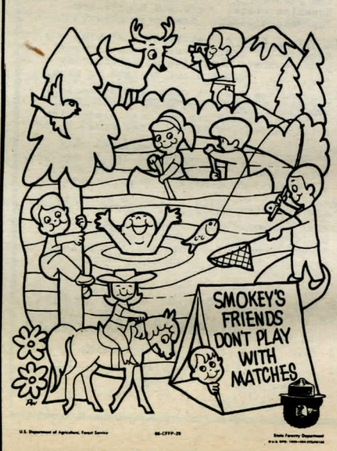
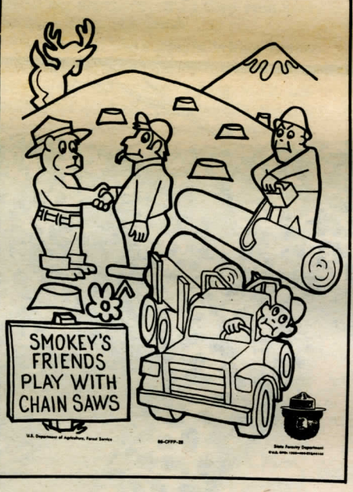
For posting on Freddie bulletin boards at campgrounds or.... This 8½ x 11 inch poster tells it like it is. Send us a SASE (self addressed, stamped envelope) and we'll send you a *free* copy suitable for copying at your local xerox machine.

SMOKEY & FRIENDS COLORING PAGE

For kids of all ages or for posting at Freddie bulletin boards. One side has the standard Freddie "Smokey's Friends Don't Play With Matches" cartoon to color; the reverse has the unauthorized "Smokey's Friends Play With Chainsaws." A good 8½ x 11" copy suitable for xeroxing free with a SASE.





CAMO CAPS

We've got a variety of camouflage baseball caps. They come in either woodland or desert camo, 100% cotton or mesh backs. They all have adjustable tabs so one size fits all. The EF! fist logo and the words "EARTH FIRST!" are printed in black. Be sure to specify what style you want or we'll send you what we have most of. **$8 postpaid.**

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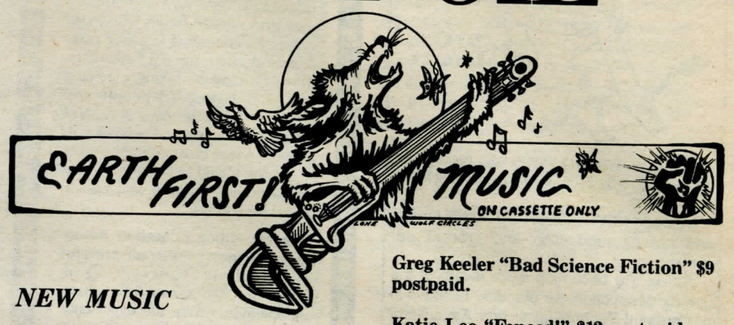
For you non-militaristic types out there, we now have a non-camouflage cap — the fist and "Earth First!" in black ink on a tan cotton cap with either cloth or mesh back. One size fits all.
$8 postpaid

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM MAP

The US Geological Survey has produced an excellent large map (40" x 25") of the United States showing designated Wilderness Areas color-coded to the managing agency — Forest Service, Park Service, Fish & Wildlife Service, and BLM. One side features the 48 contiguous states, the other features Alaska and Hawaii and a list of all units of the Wilderness System and their acreage by state. Scale is 1:5,000,000 and the information is current to Jan. 1987. Rivers, state boundaries and major cities are also shown. This map is a must for all wilderfreaks both as a wall decoration and as an information resource. $3.25 postpaid from EF! in Tucson.



NEW MUSIC

Dakota Sid "No Mercy"
Dakota Sid's latest (and best!) album features the powerful song "Greenfire" created on EF! roadshows along with the hit of the '87 Round River Rendezvous "It's All Bullshit!" Also includes "Their Brains Were Small And They Died," "It's All Right Kid," "Expanding Universe," "Redwood," "2187," "The Seed," "Smoke," "No Mercy," "Trouble Deep," and "Nirvana City Blues." $10 postpaid first class mail.

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BACK ISSUE RECYCLING SALE!

Several of our Back Issues are in excessive supply and we plan to recycle them in a couple of months. Before we do that, we want to give subscribers an opportunity to add Back Issues of *Earth First!* to their collections. Until June 1, 1988, we will fill orders for Back Issues for shipping costs only. To calculate the shipping costs, simply send us a check or cash for the number of Back Issues you wish based on the formula below. Orders will be filled as long as supplies last or until June 1, then excess numbers of Back Issues will be recycled and the price for Back Issues will return to normal ($2 apiece or $1 apiece for 5 or more). Order from POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703 and please send us a street address so we can ship UPS.
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Yes, back issues of *Earth First!* are available for $2 apiece (to cover our postage and handling expenses). Some of the early issues are already out of print and numbers are running low on others, so order those you wish now.

YULE Dec. 21, 1981 (Vol. II, No. II) First Earth First! Road Show; Oil Leasing in Wilderness Areas; EF! Preserve System; Many early photos of Earth First!.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1982 (Vol. II, No. III) Earth First! by Dave Foreman (reprinted from *The Progressive*); letters from *Progressive* readers; Oil Leasing in Wilderness Areas.

EOSTAR March 20, 1982 (Vol. II, No. IV) Mardie Murie Interview; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; EF! meeting in Eugene.

BELTANE May 1, 1982 (Vol. II, No. V) Little Granite Creek Drilling Controversy; GO Road; John Crowell; Western Civilization by Chim Blea; Monkeywrenching Seismo Crews; Jail: A Primer.

LITHA June 21, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VI) Little Granite Creek; Moab Roads a BLM WSA; Chim Blea on Babies; Dinkey Creek & McKinley Sequoias; What To Do as an EF!er; Caribou in Maine.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VII) Rendezvous at Little Granite Creek; Dustrud Resigns as *EF!* Editor; Gary Snyder on Violence; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; Little Granite Survey Stakes Pulled.

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1982 (Vol. III, No. I) BLM Rotten in Utah by Clive Kincaid; Ed Abbey on Books & Gurus; Bob Marshall's 1927 Inventory of Big Wilderness; Dear Ned Ludd/Closing Roads; Foreman Runs for Sierra Club Board; Mama Rue on Samhain; Bill Devall on Nuclear War; Foreman on Endangered Species & Wilderness; How To Do An EF! Wilderness Proposal.

EOSTAR March 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. III) Franklin River Blockade in Australia; Salt Creek Blockade; GO Road and Bald Mt Road; Chim Blea on Domestication; Howie Wolke on RARE III; Bisti Circus; Deciduous Forest Ecosystem Preserve; Nightcap Blockade Photos (Australia); EF! White Cloud Wilderness Proposal(Idaho); Ned Ludd/Cutting Torch; Howie Wolke on the Wilderness Act; Road Show Diary; EF! in Sonora; Spurs Jackson on Books; Ed Abbey on The Big Woods; Navajo Sam; Nagasaki Johnson on Tactics; Mama Rue on Eostar; Creative Littering.

BELTANE May 1, 1983 (Vol. III, No. IV) Bald Mt Blockade; GO Road; Howie Wolke on Moderation; EF! Wyoming Wilderness Proposal; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; Maze Tar Sands; EF! Smashes Earth Last!; Ned Ludd/Helicopters; California Desert Sellout by BLM; Otter G'Zell on Whales; Mama Rue on Beltane; *Reenchantment of the World* Review; John Seed on Australia Rainforest Direct Action; Bigfoot Interview.

LITHA June 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. V) Wilderness War in Oregon; Bald Mt Blockaders' Personal Accounts; Mama Rue on Summer Solstice; EF! Wilderness Preserve System and Map; Head of Joaquin on Utah; EF! Glen Canyon Demonstration; Franklin River Victory in Australia; Ned Ludd/Radios; GO Road Stopped; Reform of the Forest Service; Ed Abbey on Conscience of the Conqueror.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. III) Oregon RARE II Suit; EF! Idaho Wilderness Proposal; Tuolumne; Forest Service Arrogance; Ned Ludd/Smoke Bombs; Head of Joaquin on Trapping; Coors in Shenandoah.

EOSTAR March 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. IV) Burger King Protest; Shipwrecked Environmentalism; Solomon Island Rainforest Action; Bald Mt Road Crumbles; Southern Utah Wilderness; Dave Brower/Muir's Disciple by Bill Devall; Ned Ludd/Tree Spiking & No Evidence; Mama Rue on Enlightenment; 1984 Road Show; Photos of Daintree Buried Protestors.

BELTANE May 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. V) Cabinet Mts Grizzlies & Mining; Forest Service Appeals Form; Wolke on the Role of EF!; EF! Owyhee Wilderness Proposal(Idaho, Oregon & Nevada); Angel Dusting Grizzlies; Middle Santiam; Colorado Recreation Dollars; EF! Arizona Wilderness Proposal; Arctic Wildlife Refuge Violated; Bolt Weevils; Devall on the Australian Environmental Movement; Ned Ludd/Survey Stakes & Disabling Vehicles; Deep Ecology & Reproduction; Save the Tuolumne Rally.

LITHA June 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. VI) Middle Santiam Blockade; Chim Blea on the Big Outside; Cabinet Mts & Grizzly; Coors in Shenandoah; Saguaro National Monument Mine; Murder on Key Largo; Burger King Demonstrations; Daintree Rainforest; Ned Ludd/Rising & Falling Birds; EF! Protests Canyonlands Nuke Dump; *Sterile Forest* Review; Basic Principles of Deep Ecology; Sinkyone Continues.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. VII) Middle Santiam Blockade; EF! Occupies Montana Senator's Office; North American Bioregional Congress; Round River Rendezvous; Montana on Civil Disobedience; Petroleum Conflicts with Wilderness Analyzed; Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About The Forest Service Part 1 by Bobcat; Sacred Cows; Foreman on Professionalism; Hunting Wild Life; Devall and Sessions on the Books of Deep Ecology.

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1984 (Vol. V, No. I) EF! Occupies Regional Forester's Office (Oregon); Hardesty Avengers Spike Trees; Old Growth Rally; "What Do You Expect To Accomplish?"; Cop Raid on Bald Mt; Your Taxes Destroy Rainforest; Down (With) The Amazon; Green Politics; Elfbusters; Roxby Downs in Australia; Wilderness — the Global Connection; Ned Ludd/Water & Machines; Forest Service Appeal Form; Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About The Forest Service Part 2 by Bobcat; Direct Action by Devall & Sessions; Gary Snyder: Song of the Taste; Beyond Sacred Cows; Stiles in Defense of Dogs.

YULE Dec. 21, 1984 (Vol. V, No. II) Texas Wilderness Logged; 30,000 Miles of Road in RARE II Areas; Bridger-Teton Forest Supervisor Alaska: Kadashan, Denali, & Johnny Sagebrush Middle Santiam Trials; Japan Grizzly; German Nuke Dump; Chipko; Solomon Islands Rainforest Daintree Rainforest Buried Protest; Environmental Professionalism Discussion; 1984: Wilderness Boom or Bust!; A National Range Service; Non Game; Devall on Whither Environmentalism? Cecelia Ostrow on Deep Ecology; Hardesty Mt Tree Spiking; Ed Abbey on *Ecodefense*.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1985 (Vol. V, No. III) Meares Island; Military Land Grab in West (Supersonic Overflights); Mission Symposium; FS Employment Tyranny; National Park Mining; Florida Panther; Shooting Wolves from Air; Cathedral Forest Petition; North Kalmiopsis; Criticizing the Environmental Movement; End of the Yellowstone Grizzly?; In Defense of Western Civilization; Stop Planting Trout; Ned Ludd/Bigfoot.

EOSTAR March 20, 1985 (Vol. V, No. IV) Rocky Mountain Gas Drilling; EF! Gives DOE Nuke Waste; Montana Wilderness Demos; Yellowstone Grizzly Management; Texas Demo; Rainforest Report; Swedish River; Wayne NF; Southern Utah; King Range; Aretic NWR Desecrated; Joseph Canyon; John Day Mining; Great Exchange; Acid Rain; In Defense of Humor; Wolke on Hunting; Nagasaki on Symbols & Lifestyles; Biocentrism of Western Civilization; Ned Ludd/Advanced Billboarding.

BELTANE May 1, 1985 (Vol.V, No.V) Yellowstone's Watergate, Snowmobiles in Yellowstone, Alabama Wilderness, Denali Mine, Grand Canyon Mine, Middle Santiam, Welfare Ranchers, Great Exchange, Welcome to Earth First!, Critters Protest Bighorn NF Plan, RNR Management, Beaverhead NF, Pine Beetles, African Parks Poisoned, Real Environmental Professionalism, Dark Side of Wilderness, Review of *Fragmented Forest*.

LITHA June 21, 1985, (Vol.V, No.VI) Road Frenzy, Tree Climbing Hero, Old Growth Actions in Oregon, EF! Guide to NF Planning, Aircraft in Grand Canyon, Mt. Graham Observatory, Jarbidge Elk, Hells Canyon, Grand Canyon Mine, Rainforest Insert & Ten Questions, King Range, Mike Frome on Fat Cat Conservationists, Review of *Meeting the Expectations of the Land*, Review of *In the Rainforest*, Strategic Monkeywrenching, Advanced Tree Spiking, Tyrone (WI) Nuke.

LUGHNASADH August 1, 1985 (Vol.V, No.VII) Battle for Millenium Grove, 3 Bears in Yellowstone, Oregon Overview, Montana (Hall Creek Well, RARE II bill, Swan Range Motocross), Yellowstone Bison, Mike Frome on Yellowstone, Washington Rendezvous, Ozark NF, Stikine River Dams, Mogollon Rim Logging, Salmon River, Mt. Rainier Shit, '85 RRR, Dreaming Big Wilderness, Jeff Sirmon, Tree Spiking & Moral Maturity, Deep Ecology & Life Style, Blade Ruiner: Tree Pining, Wolke Busted, Fire Stops Logging, Hands-On Forest Planning, Valve Lapping Compound, Lone Wolf on Animal Music, Reviews: *Emerald Forest, Green Politics, Chuang Tzu, Interntl Envir. Policy.*

MABON September 22, 1985 (Vol.V, No.VIII) Arizona EF! (Overview, Mt. Graham, Grand Canyon Mines & Helicopters, Cliff Damn, Coconino Roads), Texas Wilderness Logging, Militarization of the West, Nevada Wilderness, France Sinks Rainbow Warrior, Notes from a Maturing Tree-Hugger, Utah BLM Wilderness, Gila Wilderness, Stikine River, Florida Wilderness Recovery, Eastern Forest Preserves, Natives & Natural Peoples, Ecological Decay/Political Violence, Blade Ruiner: Ceramic Spikes, Lone Wolf on Country Music, Reviews: *Who Speaks for Wolf, Seeing Green, Parable of the Tribes, Natural Alien.*

SAMHAIN November 1, 1985 (Vol.VI, No.I) Battle for The Bear, Mt. Graham Scopes, Clockwork Grizzly, Ski Yellowstone, Grant Village, Montana EF! Climbs Marais Pass Monument, Hells Canyon Logging, Australian Woodchipping, Colorado Water Diversions, Environment & Peace, Stein Valley (BC) Logging, Louisiana-Pacific Strike, Camel Cigs Against Rainforest, Carole King on Idaho Wilderness, Rainforest Insert, Mann Creek (ID), Wild Horses, Second Thoughts on Fire, Blade Ruiner: Ceramic Spikes II, A Cop on Security, Lone Wolf Circles on Poetry, Recommended Periodicals, Reviews: *Cry Wolf, Meares Island, Earth Wisdom.*

YULE December 21, 1985 (Vol.VI, No.II) Highjacking of FOE, Colorado EF!, Texas EF!, EF! in Southern California, Bay Area EF!, Maine (Big A Damn, Straight Bay Damn), Sinkyone, Congress on Griz, Pinnacles Pigs, SS Watt, Japan, British Columbia Wilderness Logging, Thinking Like a Rainforest, Big Mountain Relocation, Australia Update, International Rainforest Conference, Blade Ruiner: Quartz Tree Spikes, Trapping, Wolves & Moose in Alaska, Bioregional Approach to Wilderness, Montana Sellout, Spotted Owls, Lone Wolf Circles on Indian Music, Reviews: *Turning Point, Nuclear Battlefields, Declaration of a Heretic, Death of Nature, American Hunting Myth, Parable of the Tribes* reply.

BRIGID February 2, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. III) Cutting the Tongass, Dian Fossey, CO EF!, '86 RRR, Gallatin NF, Oregon Update, Colo. Aspen, Calif. Condor, Desert Eagles, Hall Creek Protest, Bruneau Snail, Bleeding Utah, EF! Acid Rain, Texas Boggy Creek, Designer Genes, Seed in India, South Moresby, World Rainforest Report #5, Foreman on Cowboys, Stoddard on Death, Feb. Pagan Festivals, Wuerthner on Forest Fire, Technology & Mountain Thinking, Spiking Refinements, Lone Wolf Circles on Gary Snyder, Stephanie Mills: RRR Thoughts, Reviews: Books on Mountain Lions and Grizzlies.

EOSTAR March 20, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. IV) Howie Jailed; Yellowstone Supt.: "Shove It!"; Fishing Bridge Suit; Montana Road Show; Flathead NF Plan; Nat'l Old Growth Campaign; Hells Canyon; Tahoe NF Plan; Taxes & Forest Destruction; Hierarchy & Grassroots in Sierra Club; Suwannee River; Snoqualmie River; Texas Pipeline; Cheyenne Bottoms; Restoring Salmon Streams; Howling Wilderness?; Gourd of Ashes; Desertification & Plant Genetic Resources; Wagon Wilderness; Suburbanizing the Bush; Public Interest Law Liability; Lone Wolf Circles on Folk Music; BC Rejects Native Management; Reviews: Sacred Paw, Gifting Birds, Restoring the Earth, State of the World 1985, The Earth Speaks, Language of the Birds, Mad Max & Streetwise, Fire From the Mountain; Ned Ludd: Radios, Mountain Bikes; Legend of Tiny Tonka; Desert Rivers; Notes from Ultima Thule.

BELTANE May 1, 1986 (Vol.VI, No. V) EF! Utah BLM Wilderness Proposal; EF! Griz Recovery Plan; Why Grizzlies Die in Y'stone; Neches River; BLM-FS Interchange; Memories of a Tree Climber; Acid Rain in BWCA; Los Padres NF; San Bruno Mt; Colo Aspens; Mt. Graham; Anti-herbicide Researcher Fined; Poisoning Saguaros; Eating As If Nature Mattered; Smokey the Bear Sutra; Animal Rights vs. the Wilderness; Civilization Act; Schmookler on Anarchy; Rainbow Permit Controversy; Rocky Mt. Front — American Serengeti; Recreating Ohio Wilderness; Wonderful Famine; Frome on Conservation; Lone Wolf Circles on Poems by Jose; Reviews: *Gathering the Desert, Good Wild Sacred, Building the Green Movement, Africa in Crisis*, and the Work of Peter Matthiessen; Ned Ludd on *Outlaw's Bible*; Money in your Coffeepot.

LITHA June 21, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. VI) Idaho Compromise; World Bank Demos Set; 4 Arrested in Texas; Internat'l Law & Monkeywrenching; Fishing Bridge Protest; Grand Canyon Aircraft; Stanislaus NF Protest; Long Island (WA) Cedars; Massachusetts EF!; Florida Panther; AZ & CO Acid Rain Actions; Mt. Graham Demo; Millennium Grove Update; North Kalmiopsis; Restoring Colorado Wilderness; Green Conf. Mired in Anthropocentrism; World Rainforest Report #6; Hawaiian Native Rights; Chicken of the Desert; Diversity?; Lone Wolf Circles on Katie Lee and Cecelia Ostrow; Chim Blea on Deep Ecology vs. Animal Rights; Wilderness Restoration in Appalachians; Animal Thinking; Reviews of *Promised Land, Vegetation Changes on Western Rangelands*; Devall reviews new books on Muir; The Future Of Monkeywrenching.

LUGHNASADH August 1, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. VII) Fishing Bridge Action; 1986 RRR; Yellowstone: Backcountry, TWA; Glacier Park Griz; John Seed on India; Verde Damn; British Columbia Wilderness; Whaling Update; Malaysian Park; Owyhee Mountains; Romancing A Planet; Wilderness in Me; World Rainforest Report #7; Greenpeace vs. The Bomb; Killing Wilderness; Manes on Anarchy; Abbey on Anarchy; Cult of Tree-Cutters; Population & Justice; Reviews of *Grizzly in Southwest, Modern Crisis*; Chim Blea on Babies; Ned Ludd on Effective Tree Spiking.

MABON September 23, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. VIII) Sea Shepherd in Faroes; Wyoming Oil Protest; Mining Threatens Wilderness System; Alberta Kills Griz; Sheep Kill Grizzlies; Boating in Yellowstone; Exxon in Northwoods; Wenatchee NF Protest; EF! Spills Uranium at Grand Canyon; EF! Foundation; Ohio Wilderness Recovery; NABC II; Virginia Wilderness; John Zaelit In Memorium; World Rainforest Report #8; Los Padres NF Wilderness; Nukes in Bavaria; Cows in Capitol Reef NP; Wolves Return to Montana; Sustainable Agriculture?; Noss on Wilderness Recovery; Holistic Range Management; Lone Wolf Circles reviews Kate Wolf, Bill Oliver, Greg Keeler, and Nightcap cassettes; Review of Gary Lawless poetry; Ask Ned Ludd; Deep Ecology name.

SAMHAIN November 1, 1986 (Vol. VII, No. I) World Bank Protests, Four Notch Godzilla, EF! NM BLM Wilderness Proposal, Kaibab NF, Grand Canyon Uranium, Mt. Graham Scopes, New England Rendezvous, California Rendezvous, Technology Free Zones, Inyo Ski Area, Wetlands, Yellowstone Griz March, Fishing Bridge, Biodiversity Forum, WA EF!, Controlled Burning, Technology & Mortality, Shays Rebellion, Predator Control, Mike Frome on Denali, Grey Seals, Gaia Meditations, Devall on "Environmental Agenda for Future," Zu Zaz's Close Shave, LWC on Poetry, Nukes in Scotland, Japan's Bird Islands, Reviews of *Working the Woods Working the Sea, Glint at the Kindling, Dwellers in the Land, Killing the Hidden Waters, Conserving Biological Diversity in NFs.*

YULE December 21, 1986 (Vol. VII, No. II) Road Frenzy Continues, Raid on Reykjavik, Lisa Bruhn, Texas Rendezvous, Grand Canyon Demo, Old Growth Redwoods Threatened, Condor Action, California Desert, Mendocino NF, Eldorado NF, Alaska Park Wilderness Studies, Four Notch Suit, Arctic Wildlife Refuge, Foreman/Peacock/Sessions review Alston Chase's *Playing God in Yellowstone*, WRR #8, Aboriginal Dreaming, Wuerthner on Old Growth Forests, America From The Bluff, Schmookler to Anarchists, Wuerthner on Wilderness Management, Ned Fritz on Fire, David Haenke on Bioregionalism & EF!, Voices for the Wilderness, Freddie Pot Cops Danger to Monkeywrenchers. **BRIGID February 2, 1987 (Vol. VII, No. III)** Sally Bell Redwoods Saved, Grizzly Delisting, Exxon Mine Stopped in WI, Griz & ORVs, Rocky Mountain Front Oil Wells, OLE Powerline (NM), Capitol Reef NP & Cows, Condor Capture, NM EF!, Four Notch (TX), Tongass NF, White Mt NF, Inyo NF, Ecosystem Conference, Gila Trout Restoration, World Bank Demos, Florida Panther Restoration, Controlled Burning Defended, Stoddard on "Progress," Dian Fossey, LWC on Struggle, Range Conversion, Equilibrium in Ecosystems, Science & Wilderness, Leonard Peltier, Sea Shepherd Saga, Roselle to Watson, Robin Wood, Billboarders Caught, Reviews of *Full Circle, Desu Uzala, Wilderness Visionaries, Pope & New Apocalypse, Should Trees Have Standing, Winterkill, Chaco Coal Scandal.*

EOSTAR March 20, 1987 (Vol. VII, No. IV) Kalmiopsis, Grand Canyon Denver Action, Bugis Cargis, Douglas Smelter Closed, Wolves: BC-NM-WI, Montana Wilderness, California Mountain Lions, Mt. Diablo Grazing, LA EF!, French Nuke Olympics, Phuket Riot, EF! at Nevada Test Site, Midgetman, EF! Foundation, Egin-Hamer Road (ID), Merrimack River, Two Forks Damn, Clearwater NF, Wilderness for Old & Young, Montana Wilderness Vision, Ron Coronado on Iceland, Watson Replies to Roselle, Virginia Wilderness, MWA Wimps, Forest Service Lies, Stoddard in Africa, Overpopulation & Sourdough, Foreman on Vision Passion Courage, Overpopulation & Industrialism, Genetic Engineering, Secret Life of Muir, Lone Wolf Circles on Dakota Sid & Lounge Lizards, Anarchy is Baggage, Reviews of *Realms of Beauty, On Seeing Nature, Muir Among the Animals, Wolf of Shadows, Nature's Unruly Mob, Uncertainty on a Himalyan Scale, The Plumed Serpent.*

BELTANE May 1, 1987 (Vol. VII, No. V) Grand Canyon Uranium, Kalmiopsis Action, White Mt NF Smog, CA Mountain Lions, Mt. Graham, MAXXAM, Quebec Hydro, Whopper Stopper, Florida Stinkholes, Seal Slaughter, Japanese Pirate Whaling, Arctic NWR, Tongass NF, Six Rivers NF, Coca Cola in Belize, WRR #9, Wuerthner on Alaskan Natives, End of American Wilderness, Appalachian Mts Wilderness Vision, Is Deep Ecology Deep Enough?, Third Wave Environmentalism, Population & AIDS.

LITHA June 21, 1987 (Vol. VII, No. VI) MAXXAM Protests, Strawberry Liberation Front, Washington EF! Update, Kalmiopsis Actions, Two Forks Damn (CO), Last Condor, Santa Rosa Sewage, Mountain Lions: CA-NM-AZ, Griz & ORVs, Burr Trail, Mt. Graham Red Squirrel, Appalachian Rendezvous, Council of All Beings, Penan, North Pacific Driftnets, Whopper Stopper, California Desert EF! Proposal, Grand Canyon Uranium Map, SW Lobo, Dark Side of Wolf Return, Animas Mts (NM), Indian Rainforest Park in Panama, Deer & Wolves, Wolverines, Bones, Greens-Deep Ecology-Animal Rights, Mark Hatfield Exposed, Gary Snyder: Alaska, Lone Wolf Circles on Women's Poetry, Nagasaki on Spiking, Potato Liberation, Chim Blea Reviews "The Mission," Reviews of *Idaho Mountain Ranges, State of the World, Birds of Prey, Beaches Are Moving, Bombs in Backyard, Cadillac Desert.*

LUGHNASADH August 1, 1987 (Vol. VII, No. VII) Grand Canyon Uranium, Kalmiopsis Shutdown, Bruce Boccard, Elk Mt (NM), Yellowstone Griz, Biotech in Wisconsin, Elwha Damns (WA), Arches NP Burning, EF! Biodiversity Project, Seed Road Show, Michigan UP Wilderness, Prescott NF, MAXXAM Redwoods, 87 RRR, WRR #10, Wuerthner on Ecological Indian, Foreman on Bioregionalism, Chim Blea on Spirituality, Conservation Spectrum, Junk Mail, Religion of Science, Devall on Primal People & Deep Ecology, Species & Standing, Bearshit Poetry, Lone Wolf Circles on Orca Music and Paul Winter, DH Lawrence & Deep Ecology, Reviews of *Eyes of Fire, Earth Dreams.*

MABON September 23, 1987 (Vol. VII, No. VIII) Redwood Tree Climbers, Washington Old Growth, Elwha Damn Crack, Washington Griz Road Closures, San Bruno Action, MAXXAM Sues, Driftnetters Flee Sea Shepherd, Kalmiopsis Kangaroo Court, Return of the Wolf, Elk Mt, Aerojet Land Swap, Maasai, Wolf at the Door (short story), Free Our Public Lands!, Grazing Action, Anarchists vs. Schmookler, George Sessions on The New Age, Gary Snyder on Reinhabitation, Prioritize Letter Writing, Drawing the Line According to Wilderness, LWC reviews Jeff Poniewaz & Walkin' Jim Stoltz, Reviews of *Rise of Urbanization, Green Alternative, Utah Wildlands, Voices From Wollaston Lake, Altars Of Unhewn Stone, The Wolves Of Heaven.*

SAMHAIN November 1, 1987 (Vol. VIII, No. I) Hodel At Hetch Hetchy, Texas Freddie Gestapo, Four Notch, Rogue Griz Sanctuary, Helicopter Buzzes Grizzlies, Black Bear in S. Appalachians, World Bank Blockade, World Wilderness Conference, Alpine Lakes Mining, Lou Gold Escapes Bald Mt, Yellowstone Wolves, CA Lions, Siskiyou NF Plan, Virginia FS Demo, Mt Diablo Cows, Woodpeckers Rebellion Pow Wow, Tarzan & Jane in Redwoods, Alien-Nation, Whither EF!?, Taking Up Bookchin's Challenge, Chim Blea on "Why The Venom?," Foreman on Sanctuary, World Rainforest Report #11, Reviews of *Conservation Biology, Desert Smells Like Rain, Arctic Dreams*, Vermont's Northeast Kingdom, North Woods Preserve, Boundary Marking, Folky Bear, Lone Wolf Reviews Keeler/Lyons/Cherney, Streeter on Leopold. **YULE December 22, 1987 (Vol. VIII, No. II)** Malaysia Crackdown, Fishing Bridge EIS, National Day of Protest Against FS, Letters Re: "Whither EF!?," BLM vs. Pygmy Forest, Box-Death Hollow Drilling, Mexican Wolf Re-intro Killed, Wolf Actions, Yellowstone Wolves, Icelanders Oppose Whaling, Grand Canyon Uranium, Mt. Graham Sellout, Elk Mt (NM), AZ Welfare Rancher Protest, NM BLM Wilderness, AIDS & Gaia, Miss Ann Thropy to Alien-Nation, Devall on "Deep Ecology and Its Critics," EF! Tabloid, Review of *Tierra Primera*, Judge Blasts MAXXAM, Court Spares CA Cougars, Lone Wolf Reviews Mokai/Wells, Ned Ludd on "Safe Typing of Communiques."

BRIGID February 2, 1988 (Vol. VIII, No. III) Stop the Forest Service by Howie Wolke, Barstow-Vegas Race Sabotaged, David Gaines RIP, Dinkey Creek, Challenging CA Timber Harvest Plans, Montana Wilderness Association Sell-out, Alaska Parks Wilderness, Hydra ORV Race (CO), Kalmiopsis Fire, Spanish Waste Dump, Ocean Garbage, Oldman River Dam, Wackersdorf, FS Attack on Gila NF (NM), EF! AZ BLM Wilderness Proposal, Vermont's Northeast Kingdom, White Mt NF Plan (NH), Randall O'Toole on "Reforming the Forest Service," Lone Wolf Reviews Amerindian Music, Deep Ecology & Magic, Natural Areas Conference, Wilderness Recovery, Technology & the Rumford Effect, Reason & Time, Behaviorism & Environmentalism, Reviews of Robinson Jeffers, Byrd Baylor, *Kingdom in the Country, Environmental Effects of ORVs, Ley Hunter, Monarch Butterfly, Pagans for Peace, New Catalyst, Katuah*, Edward Abbey and Wendell Berry, Ned Ludd on Spiking Paper Pulp/Water Pipelines/Advanced Road Spiking, EF! From a European Perspective. *Order back issues from EF!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703 for $2 apiece ($1 apiece for 5 or more different issues).*

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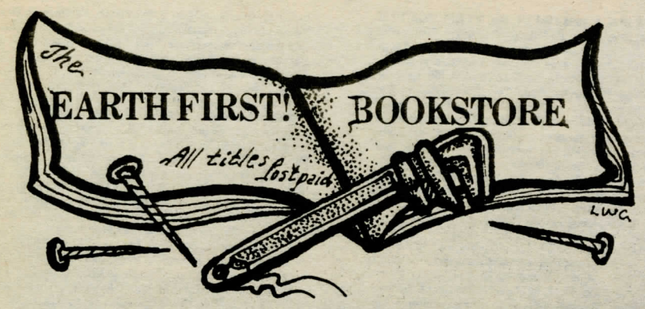

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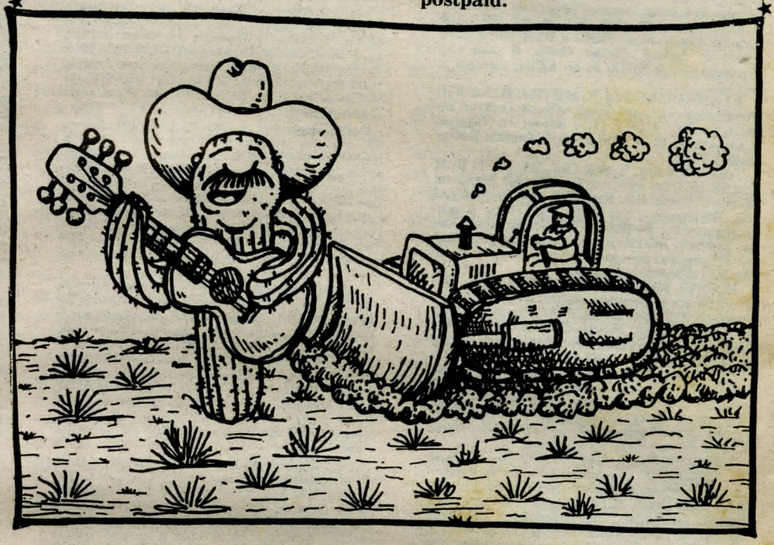
WALDEN By Henry David Thoreau with a major introductory essay by Edward Abbey — "Down The River With Henry Thoreau." Paperback, 303 pages, $7.50

More titles to be added.

HALF PRICE SALE ON EARTH FIRST! "LI'L GREEN SONGBOOK" FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY!

As a special bonus to subscribers of *The Earth First! Journal*, we are offering copies of *The Li'l Green Songbook* for one half their cover price plus shipping. 78 terrific Earth First! songs by Johnny Sagebrush, Cecelia Ostrow, Bill Oliver, Greg Keeler, Walkin Jim Stoltz and others from the US and Australia are included with guitar chords for most songs. An absolute must for every true-green EF!er to sing along with our minstrels or to play yourself. $4 postpaid.



BUMPERSTICKERS

Unless otherwise indicated, our bumperstickers are green lettering on long lasting white vinyl and are $1 postpaid. *Starred bumperstickers are multi-colored with designs and are $1.25 postpaid.

AMERICAN WILDERNESS * LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE
(with red, white & blue US flag)

ANOTHER MORMON ON DRUGS

BACK TO THE PLEISTOCENE
(With "Ned Ludd" logo)

BOYCOTT COORS "BEER"

DAMN THE CORPS NOT RIVERS

DREAM BACK THE BISON SING BACK THE SWAN

EARTH FIRST!

ESCHEW SURPLUSAGE

GET LIVESTOCK OFF OUR PUBLIC LANDS
(red on white — free with SASE)

HAYDUKE LIVES

HUNT COWS - NOT BEARS

HUNTERS: Did a cow get your elk?

I'D RATHER BE MONKEYWRENCHING
(with Monkeywrench/War Club logo)

IF YOUR PECKER WAS AS SMALL AS MINE, YOU'D NEED A MUSCLE WAGON, TOO!
(Important note: This bumpersticker is — hopefully! — not for your own vehicle, but to surreptitiously paste on a jacked-up muscle wagon you find in the local shopping center parking lot. Don't get caught! These stickers are constructed out of cheap paper with permanent adhesive to maximize the difficulty of removing them. Special price: 12 for $5!)

MALTHUS WAS RIGHT

MUIR POWER TO YOU*
(white and black on brown with face of Muir)

NATIVE*
(blue words with blue, green & white globe)

NATURE BATS LAST

NEANDERTHAL AND PROUD
(With "Ned Ludd" logo)

NO SCOPES! SAVE MT. GRAHAM
(with no scopes logo)

OIL AND BEARS DON'T MIX
(with bear logo)

PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT STOP PUBLIC LANDS LIVESTOCK GRAZING

PUBLIC LANDS GRAZING = WELFARE RANCHING

REDNECKS FOR WILDERNESS

RESCUE THE RAINFOREST

RESIST MUCH, OBEY LITTLE

SAVE THE YELLOWSTONE GRIZZLY
(red & brown with bear & no ski area design)

SAVE THE WILD

STOP THE FOREST SERVICE SAVE OUR WILD COUNTRY

STOP CLEARCUTTING

SUBVERT THE DOMINANT PARADIGM

THINK GLOBALLY – ACT LOCALLY

VOTE GREEN

New Bumpersticker

WOLVES! - NOT COWS

T-SHIRTS

MOTHER GRIZZLY AND CUB

A pretty EF! shirt! A lovely full-color mother grizzly and cub against the rising sun on a light blue shirt. 100% cotton available in short (**$11 postpaid**) or long sleeve (**$13 postpaid**) or 50-50 french cut (**$11 postpaid**). "American Wilderness - Love It Or Leave It Alone" slogan. Art by Susan Van Rooy.

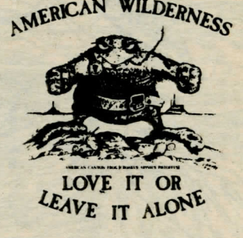
AMERICAN WILDERNESS - LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE

AMERICAN CANYON FROG

Roger Candee's popular American Canyon Frog (*Croakus abyssus pistoffus*) with the message "AMERICAN WILDERNESS LOVE IT OR LEAVE IT ALONE." A very colorful 4-color design on a grey 100% cotton Beefy-T. **$11 postpaid.**

THE CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN

Jim Stiles' infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue heather 75/25 blend. **$9 postpaid.**

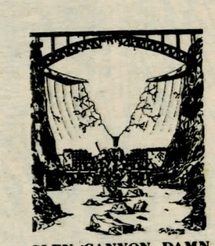


DEFEND THE WILDERNESS

The monkeywrencher's shirt. Art by Bill Turk. Silver design on black 100% cotton Beefy-T for night work. **$9 postpaid.** Also available in black long sleeved Beefy-T (**$11 postpaid**) or black french-cut 50/50 blend (**$9 postpaid**).

EARTH FIRST!

Fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth!" in black on green or red 100% cotton Beefy-T or french cut 50/50 blend. **$9 postpaid.** In kid's sizes, too! Only color is green, 50/50 blend, sizes XS - L. **$6 postpaid.** Be sure to specify kid's when you order.



GLEN CANYON DAMN

TOOLS

John Zaelit's powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new — the monkeywrench and stone club crossed. Black design on tan or blue 100% cotton Beefy-T. **$9 postpaid.**

NED LUDD BOOKS

The Ned Ludd Books logo of the Neanderthal with a Monkeywrench and the words "Back to the Pleistocene" and "Ned Ludd Books." Black ink on a tan shirt. $9 postpaid.

EARTH FIRST! EMBROIDERED PATCHES

This embroidered patch features the green fist and the words "EARTH FIRST!" and "No Compromise." Green and black on a white 3" diameter round patch. **$3.50 postpaid.**

HAYDUKE LIVES EMBROIDERED PATCHES

These are black 3 inch diameter round embroidered patches with a red monkeywrench and the words HAYDUKE LIVES in red. **$3.50 postpaid.**

SPECIAL CLOSEOUT SALE ON 1988 CALENDARS FROM DREAM GARDEN PRESS

All Calendars $3.00 Postpaid!
While Supplies Last Only!
Regular Postpaid Price is $11.00

The wilderness calendars from Dream Garden Press are rightfully considered to be the finest nature calendars produced in the world today; moreover, Dream Garden is owned and operated by Spurs Jackson, a long-time supporter of Earth First!. Buy your 1988 calendars (for yourself and for gifts) from Earth First! so the beauty portrayed on your wall can be defended with the money of your purchase.

1988 Dream Garden Calendars available from Earth First!:

Grand Canyon National Park
Yosemite National Park
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Big Bend National Park
Western Wilderness
California Wilderness (Wall)
Utah Wilderness

ORDER FORM EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS

Make out checks to "Earth First!" or send cash. Mail to Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Please allow three weeks for delivery (contact us if it has not been received in that time). First Class delivery can be arranged. Enter size, color, style, etc. Orders from outside of the United States must be in US currency and include extra for shipping.

We are sometimes temporarily out of certain items while waiting for stock to arrive. We'll send you the rest of your order immediately and the missing item as soon as we receive it. If you are in a hurry, give us a second choice of colors of whatever and when you need it by.

how many	Trinket Description	Color	Size	Amount

Sub-total
Add 7% sales tax if AZ delivery.
OKAY, HERE's

Name _____

Address _____

City, State _____ Zip _____

Save The Bog Lemming!

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TUCSON, AZ 85703

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